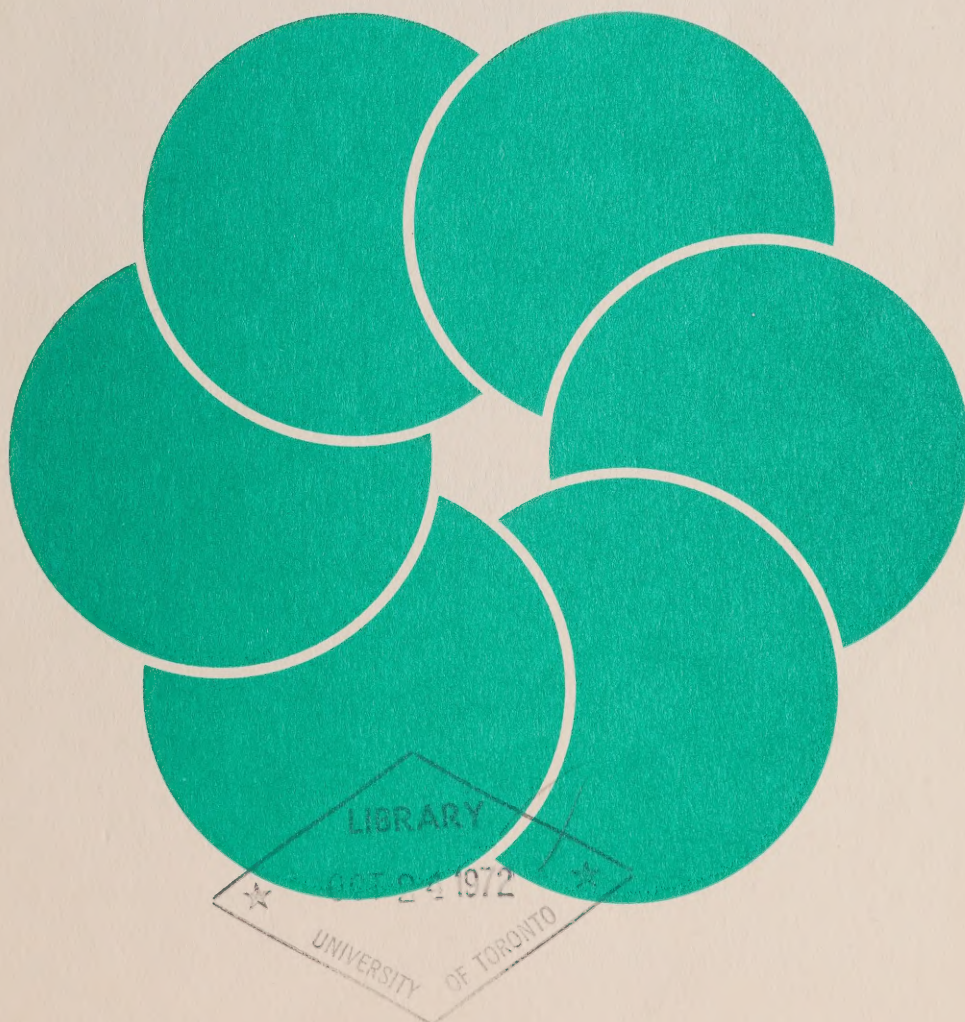


Socio - Economic Characteristics of the Population Age 14 to 24 1967



Canada
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Consumer Finance Research Staff

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION AGE 14 TO 24

1967

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Catalogue	Title
13 - 525	Incomes, Assets and Indebtedness of Non-farm Families in Canada, 1963, O., E.
13 - 528	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1965, O., E.
13 - 529	Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years 1951 - 65, O., E.
13 - 534	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967, O., E. and F.
13 - 535	Earnings and Work Experience of 1967 Labour Force, O., E.
13 - 536	Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967, O., E.
13 - 538	Family Incomes (Census Families), 1967, O., E.
13 - 539	Comparative Income Distributions, 1965-67, O., E.
13 - 540	Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1968, O., E.
13 - 541	Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Population Age 14-24, 1967, O., E.
13 - 544	Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1969, O., Bil.
99 - 544	Incomes of Canadians by Jenny R. Podoluk, 1961 Census Monograph, O., E.

O. — Occasional

E. — English

F. — French

Bil. — Bilingual

In addition to the selected publications listed above, Statistics Canada publishes a wide range of statistical reports on Canadian economic and social affairs. A comprehensive catalogue of all current publications is available free on request from Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

The Department of National Revenue publishes annually "Taxation Statistics, Part 1—Individuals", which may be obtained from Information Canada, Ottawa.

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PREFACE

This report is one of a number of special reports prepared from the data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances in the spring of 1968. It is a study of income patterns among the population aged 14 to 24 and their work experience in 1967 in respect to the socio-economic characteristics of the young people and their families. Highly topical questions about the choice between school attendance and labour force participation could not be fully answered in the light of data limitations, however, some interesting preliminary findings are presented.

Mr. Roger B. Love from the Consumer Finance Research Staff compiled the report and wrote the analytical text under the general direction of Mrs. G. Oja.

SYLVIA OSTRY,
Chief Statistician of Canada.

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SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.. figures not available.

... figures not appropriate or not available.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1951 the Surveys of Consumer Finances have been publishing income distributions periodically. In these reports income distributions have been presented on numerous socio-economic characteristics of the population. In 1967 the largest sample ever was used and this permitted the publishing of expanded cross-classifications. It has also made possible an examination of the income and associated characteristics of different sub-populations such as young persons, those living in rural areas, low-income families and the like. One study has already examined the low-income population in Canada.¹ Disaggregated data of this sort are necessary if one wants to study problems peculiar to these populations or if one wants to know how various policies will affect different population groups and whether the effects are uniform across all groups or otherwise. Also, certain policies are directed towards specific groups and data relating to that specific group should help in making better informed decisions. As well some industries cater predominantly to sub-populations and data relating to their particular markets may help them make better decisions. In this report income and other characteristics of the young population are examined. This population was arbitrarily chosen to include all individuals from 14 to 24 years of age.

Defining "youth" in a meaningful way depends on the purpose at hand but the distinguishing features of the group are usually accepted as the following:

- (a) the majority in the group are going to school or performing overlapping functions of participating in the labour force and attending school. As such they are individuals who are presently investing in themselves, or somebody else is investing in them - usually parents or the government in form of loans and scholarships in anticipation of future rewards,
- (b) many are dependent upon other family members for support and are not yet assuming individual responsibility. Usually individuals in the 14-24 age group will have some or all of these characteristics and are generally referred to as young persons or youth.

Within the population three relatively homogeneous groups are examined separately:

- (a) young families,
- (b) young unattached individuals,
- (c) young family members.

Category (c), as will be seen, constitutes the greatest proportion of the group.

Tables of income distributions by various social, demographic and economic characteristics are presented for each group. The tables are grouped in the following order:

- (a) all young individuals,
- (b) young families,
- (c) young unattached individuals,
- (d) young family members.

These tables which come at the end of Section I use slightly different universes - the income distributions for young individuals and young family members ((a) and (c)) are for income recipients only whereas the distributions for unattached individuals and families are for all units regardless of income status.

Tables that are presented on the same or approximately the same characteristics are in the same sequence in each section of tables. For example, the first table in each section presents income distributions by region. This uniformity of presentation facilitates comparing the various sub-populations on the same characteristics.

Most of the text is very descriptive - it describes the various populations with respect to demographic, social and economic characteristics and compares them to other populations. Mainly the characteristics of young individuals are compared to all other individuals and young families to other families. Reasons for differences, in most cases related to the nature of the young populations, are also pointed out.

Some rudimentary analysis which attempts to apply some of the theory of labour force participation of family members in relation to various family economic and demographic characteristics is presented. Quite a considerable body of literature has developed in this area and the analysis is presented here for young wives and also for young family members.

Definitions, Sources and Methods

For a detailed discussion of definitions used in Surveys of Consumer Finances see pp.14-16 of *Income Distributions by Size in Canada 1967*, Catalogue

¹ Catalogue 13-536 Occasional, *Statistics on Low Income in Canada, 1967*.

13-534 Occasional (hereafter referred to as the main publication) and for a discussion of various sources and methods and reliability of estimates see pages 66-71 of the same publication. Only brief notes on these topics are presented here.

Definitions

1. **A family** in this publication is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. A young family has the family head in the 14-24 age group.
2. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members. A young unattached individual is in the 14-24 age group.
3. **Family members or persons in families** are individuals who are not heads or wives of families. A family head is always the husband unless he is not present in the family (i.e. single parent families headed by females). All young family members are 14-24 years of age.
4. **Total income** consists of money income received during the calendar year and comes from the following sources - wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, investment income, government transfer payments and miscellaneous income. Excluded are receipts of gifts, lump sum settlements from insurance, income tax or pension refunds, capital gains and losses, receipts for sale of assets, and income in kind.
5. **Earned income or earnings** are the sum of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.
6. **Labour force status** used in this report refers to the individual's labour force status at the time of the survey, April, 1968.
7. **Work experience** refers to the individual's work pattern during the year 1967. There are three classifications of work experience:
 - (a) **did not work**,
 - (b) **worked full-time** - the individual worked 50-52 weeks during which time the individual worked the usual number of hours associated with his particular occupation,
 - (c) **worked, but not full-time** - includes individuals not in (a) or (b), i.e. individuals who worked 50-52 weeks mostly part-time or less

than 50 weeks regardless of the nature of work. In this publication such individuals may also be referred to as part-time workers although this is not precise.

8. **Type of area** is either urban or rural. Urban areas constitutes all centres of at least 1,000 persons and all other areas are classified as rural.

Reliability of Estimates

For detailed discussion of types and calculation of errors see pages 67-70 of main publication. How reliable the estimates of average income are depends mainly on the sample size and the amount of variability in the group under examination. Unfortunately resources were not available for producing detailed standard error calculations of average income for this publication.

For proportions, in the main publication, it has been found that standard errors for proportions are generally twice as large as those from a simple random sample of the same size. This procedure can also be used as a rough guide for estimating standard errors of proportions in this publication.

For standard errors of average income we have the following information from the main publication, indicating the approximate standard error of average income for young individuals.

Standard Errors of Average Income by Age and Sex of Young Individuals

Age	Standard error		
	Total	Male	Female
		\$	
19 and under	23	35	30
20-24	31	48	35

Since sample sizes for these age groups are generally smaller than for other age groups and standard errors smaller as well one can conclude that there is less variability in income among the young population than other populations.

SECTION I

Overview of Young Individuals

Statement 1 describes the increased importance of youth both in absolute as well as relative terms.

From May 1961 to May 1968 the population 14 years of age and over increased by 2.1 million as a result of various socio-demographic changes. At the same time the population 14-24 increased by 1.1 million or, in other words, approximately 50% of the increase in the population 14 years of age and over came from the young group. This large increase in

the young population resulted in its share of the total population 14 years of age and over increasing from 24% to 28% between 1961 and 1968. Within the young category those 14-19 years of age increased their population share from 15% to 17% and the 20-24 age group its share from 9% to 11%. Thus youths' increasing importance relatively as well as in terms of numbers is a very real phenomenon of which politicians and social planners need to be aware.

STATEMENT 1. Estimates¹ of Canadian Young Population and Population 14 Years of Age and Over, Selected Years, 1961-68

Year	Population			Ratio	
	14-19 A	14-24 B	14 and over C	A/Cx100	B/Cx100
			'000		
1961.....	1,772	2,922	12,137	14.6	24.1
1962.....	1,822	2,985	12,249	14.9	24.4
1964.....	2,034	3,294	12,780	15.9	25.8
1966.....	2,213	3,626	13,424	16.5	27.0
1968.....	2,357	3,975	14,213	16.6	28.0

¹ Estimates are for May of each year.

Source: Catalogue 71-001, *The Labour Force*.

Another measure of a group's importance, especially in economic terms, is its command over goods and services produced by the economy. This is measured by the group's aggregate income - a larger share of aggregate income indicating that the group has a larger command over the goods and services produced by the economy. This importance can be measured by using average incomes which, in addition, permit a comparison of the young people's purchasing power with that of the general population. Statement 2 shows the increase in average income, and consequently the increase in aggregate income, for the young group compared with that of all individuals. Average income of young individuals increased from \$1,213 to \$2,298 or by 89% between 1951 and 1967. Between 1961 and 1967, years for which comparable population figures exist in Statement 1, average income for youth increased by 31% (the population for 1968 is that for which the income in 1967 is given).

The income ratios in column 3 of Statement 2 would suggest that, although youths' absolute importance in terms of income has increased, it may have

declined relatively to the rest of the population since the ratio of youth income to all income has declined from 63% in 1957 to 54% in 1967. This may not be the situation, in fact, as the following discussion indicates.

Each year, within the population, some individuals are income recipients and the rest are non-recipients. The proportion of the population receiving income in a given year tends to vary significantly for the different age groups as Statement 3 indicates.

Among males especially the proportion of young individuals receiving income in a year tends to be much smaller than for the rest of males. For females the same pattern does not appear.

What Statement 3 suggests is that average income for the youth is more susceptible to a slower increase in average income because of the greater probability of non-recipients one year becoming income receivers the next. Because of the nature of the population these individuals will become income recipients with income much lower than that for the group as a whole and consequently pull down the average. A case in point would be in prosperous years

STATEMENT 2. Average Incomes¹ of Youth and All Individuals Over 14, Selected Years, 1951-67

Year	Youth A	All indi- viduals B	Income ratio A/Bx100
		dollars	
1951.....	1,213	2,086	58.1
1954.....	1,453	2,411	60.3
1957.....	1,768	2,812	62.9
1959.....	1,729	2,998	57.7
1961.....	1,759	3,191	55.1
1965.....	1,925	3,465	55.6
1967.....	2,300	4,240	54.2

¹ These are average incomes for non-farm individuals in receipt of income.

Source: Catalogue 13-529, *Income Distributions, Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years 1951-65* and Catalogue 13-534, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1967*.

STATEMENT 3. Proportion of Individuals Receiving Income by Age and Sex, 1965 and 1967

Age	Male		Female	
	1965	1967	1965	1967
14-19.....	.47	.41	.39	.37
20-24.....	.81	.84	.64	.68
25-34.....	.98	1.00	.41	.43
35-44.....	1.00	1.00	.44	.40
45-54.....	1.00	.99	.47	.41
55-64.....	.94	.98	.43	.43
65+.....	.97	.98	.82	.85
Totals.....	.89	.88	.49	.50

Source: Unpublished material, Surveys of Consumer Finances, 1965 and 1967.

when jobs are plentiful a larger number of students would enter the labour force thus increasing the number of income recipients but probably decreasing the average income for the group.

In Statement 4 average incomes are calculated which exclude all individuals receiving less than \$1,000 in 1961 and 1967. This helps to isolate the effect of those individuals who were non-recipients in the previous year but became income recipients in the current year.

Average youth income increased from \$2,509 to \$3,319, an increase of 32%, between 1961 and 1967 whereas for all individuals the increase was only 28%. Thus there was an increased purchasing power for youth relative to the rest of the population. Another indication of youths' increased purchasing power can be found in Statement 5 which shows, since 1951, that the youth representation in each income quintile has steadily increased each year except for the second quintile.

Very noticeable in the statement is the large increase of youth's share of the first quintile in 1965. This may be related to a change in survey procedure which resulted in picking up a large number of small incomes which were concentrated among the young population.²

In summary then it may be said that youth's importance as a separate identity is evident and that over the period under examination the group's importance has definitely not diminished and may have increased. The next section examines various economic and demographic characteristics of young persons in relation to the rest of the population. Such statistics describe the differences between the young population and the rest.

² The changed survey procedure was to leave an income questionnaire for every member of the household who was 14 years of age and over. In previous surveys the practice was to leave an income questionnaire for each family member who received income during the previous year (determined by a screening question). It is very likely that this procedure would pick up small amounts of income which may have been forgotten using the old method.

STATEMENT 4. Average Incomes of Youth and All Individuals Excluding Those Receiving Less Than \$1,000, 1961 and 1967¹

Year	Youth A	All indi- viduals B	Income ratio A/Bx100
		dollars	
1961	2,509	3,909	64.2
1967	3,319	4,998	66.4

¹ Averages for non-farm individuals only.

STATEMENT 5. Youth as a Proportion of Each Income Quintile, Selected Years, 1951-67¹

	1951	1954	1957	1959	1961	1965	1967
	per cent						
1st quintile	27.4	22.9	23.6	28.8	27.5	41.3	43.1
2nd "	30.1	25.3	26.9	28.2	26.7	24.1	23.7
3rd "	25.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	22.7	28.1	26.2
4th "	9.5	11.3	11.8	11.1	10.2	13.0	13.6
5th "	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.7	3.1

¹ Table for non-farm individuals only for 1951-65 and all individuals, 1967.

Source: Catalogue 13-529, *Income Distributions, Incomes of Non-farm Families and Individuals in Canada, Selected Years 1951-65* and Catalogue 13-539, *Comparative Income Distributions, 1965 and 1967*.

Young Individuals

In April 1968 there were approximately 3.9 million individuals in Canada between the ages of 14 and 24 which at that time represented about 28% of the non-institutional population 14 years of age or over. The population was fairly evenly distributed between males and females - 2.0 million females and 1.9 million males. Of all young individuals 45% received no income during 1967 with the rest - 55% - being in receipt of income. Earnings were by far the most important source of income for income recipients. Ninety-eight per cent of income received by young persons came from this source. Statement 6 shows the distribution by age and sex of young individuals by whether or not they were income recipients during 1967. The choice of age groups is somewhat arbitrary but would approximate in a very rough way, those still required to attend school except under special circumstances (14-16), those finished high school and either working or continuing their education (17-21), and those at the end of the "youth life cycle" prepared for assuming "adult" responsibilities (22-24).

The total column of the table indicates that the male and female age distributions were very similar in 1967. However, the distributions by income status showed certain differences. For example, the income status of males was quite different from that of females despite the fact that male and female age dis-

tributions were quite similar. Females were less likely to be income recipients than males - 57% of non-recipients were female, whereas they constituted only 45% of the income recipients. Some possible reasons for such male-female differences are:

- (a) young females are more valuable doing non-remunerative housework than young males,
- (b) young females, especially those still attending school tend to have a more difficult time obtaining summer employment than young males.
- (c) young married women are less likely to participate in the labour force than young married men.

The majority of non-recipients were 14-16 years of age - 59% of non-recipients versus only 11% of recipients were in this age group. This would be expected since wages and salaries were the major source of income for young individuals³ and individuals in this age group were generally excluded from the labour market. Of individuals 14-16 years of age 81% had no money income during 1967. Eighty-nine per cent of young income recipients contrasted with only 14% of the young non-recipients were over 16 years of age. Average income in 1967 for young income

³ Except for inter-family transfers such as allowances which are excluded from the income concept in the survey.

recipients was \$2,298. This varied from \$323 for individuals in the 14-16 years age group to \$3,741 for individuals in the 22-24 age group. Average incomes of female income recipients were generally lower than those of male recipients. Median incomes were very close to the average for the youngest and eldest age groups and lower than the average for the middle age group (see Table 3 page 30).

Table 3 (tables section) presents income distributions of young individuals by age and sex. The proportion of recipients in the lower income groups decreased as age increased. In the 14-16 age group 78% of young individuals received less than \$500 during 1967. This proportion decreased to 18% and 5% for individuals who were 17-21 and 22-24 years of age respectively. The proportions in the lower income groups were generally higher for females than for males.

STATEMENT 6. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young Individuals by Age, Sex and Income Status, 1967

Sex and age	Without income	With income	Total	Average income ¹
	per cent			dollars
Male:				
14-16.....	29.5	6.7	17.0	353
17-21.....	12.7	30.1	22.2	2,141
22-24.....	1.3	17.9	10.4	4,314
Female:				
14-16.....	29.8	4.5	15.9	277
17-21.....	17.8	27.8	23.3	1,655
22-24.....	9.0	13.0	11.2	2,953
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298

¹ Averages for income recipients only.

Whereas 55% of young individuals received no income during 1967 only 26% of other individuals were in the same category. A comparison of the distributions by sex of young and other individuals by income status shows that females constituted 98% of other non-recipients but only 57% of the young population which did not receive any income in 1967. There was a higher proportion of females among the young income recipients than among income recipients aged 25 and over. This would be a reflection of the generally higher labour force participation rates of younger women - especially married women.

Statement 7 presents comparable income distributions by sex for young individuals and other individuals. Overall, 52% of young individuals received less than \$2,000 during 1967 whereas only 27% of other individuals received less than this amount. At the upper end of the distribution only 2% of young people, contrasted with 17% of other individuals received \$7,000 or more during 1967. The average income of young individuals was \$2,298 which was 24% higher than their median income of \$1,852. Average income of other individuals was \$4,764 which was 10% higher than the average income of young persons.

Earnings were by far the most important source of income for young individuals - of all income re-

ceived by young individuals earnings represented 98% of the total. For all individuals, where other income sources such as investment and government transfer income became important, earnings represented 87% of total income.

Another aspect of the portrait of youth in 1967 was their geographic location - in what regions and what types of areas were they located. Sixty-four per cent of young individuals resided in Ontario and Quebec. This was almost exactly the same figure as for other individuals. In the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, where the unemployment rates are generally higher than in the rest of Canada, there was a greater proportion of persons without income though the differences are not large. In the Atlantic provinces, especially, this may be attributed to the predominantly rural aspect of the provinces. The rural areas accounted for a higher proportion of youth in the no income category at 27% compared with only 17% in the with income category. All in all, the regional and area distributions of youth and other individuals by income status were very much similar.

Average income during 1967 of young income recipients ranked from a low of \$1,749 in the Atlantic provinces to \$2,515 in Ontario. The ranking from high to low was almost the same as for other individ-

STATEMENT 7. Percentage Distributions of Young and Other Individuals by Income Groups and Sex, 1967

	Young individuals			Other individuals		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Income recipients.....	60.4	48.4	45.2	98.8	49.7	74.0
Income non-recipients.....	39.6	51.6	54.8	1.2	50.3	26.0
Income group: ¹						
Under \$500.....	17.3	24.8	20.7	1.3	11.0	4.6
\$ 500 - \$ 999.....	14.1	14.5	14.3	2.8	15.5	7.1
1,000 - 1,499.....	8.9	10.1	9.4	6.0	19.5	10.6
1,500 - 1,999.....	7.6	8.4	7.9	3.8	7.9	5.2
2,000 - 2,499.....	5.9	7.2	6.5	4.0	7.7	5.2
2,500 - 2,999.....	5.9	8.0	6.9	4.0	6.2	4.8
3,000 - 3,499.....	6.4	9.1	7.6	4.5	6.3	5.1
3,500 - 3,999.....	6.1	6.5	6.3	5.0	6.1	5.4
4,000 - 4,499.....	5.9	4.7	5.4	5.7	4.8	5.4
4,500 - 4,999.....	5.2	3.4	4.4	6.0	3.9	5.3
5,000 - 5,499.....	5.4	1.7	3.8	7.5	3.1	6.0
5,500 - 5,999.....	3.6	0.7	2.3	6.9	2.0	5.2
6,000 - 6,999.....	4.7	0.5	2.8	12.8	3.1	9.5
7,000 - 7,999.....	1.8	0.2	1.1	9.3	1.4	6.6
8,000 - 9,999.....	1.0	0.1	0.6	10.1	1.1	7.0
10,000 and over.....	0.2		0.1	10.3	0.6	7.0
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income.....\$	2,635	1,891	2,298	5,962	2,431	4,764
Median income.....\$	2,185	1,532	1,852	4,940	1,687	3,553
Average earnings.....\$	2,570	1,857	2,247	5,342	1,840	4,154

¹ Distributions, averages and medians for income recipients only.

uals. The only difference was that British Columbia and Quebec changed places in the ranking. Youth's average income was 48% of the average income of other individuals and this varied from 43% in British Columbia to 51% in Quebec. In urban and rural areas the ratios were 47% and 56% respectively.

A very small proportion or 16% of young persons had less than high school education. The comparable statistic for other individuals was 42.5%. Fifty-five per cent of the young population had some high-school education. Since such a large proportion of young non-recipients were less than 17 years of age a

STATEMENT 8. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Individuals by Region, Area and Income Status, 1967

Region and type of area	Young individuals				Other individuals				Income ratio A/Bx100
	Without income	With income	Total	Average income ¹ A	Without income	With income	Total	Average income ¹ B	
	per cent			dollars	per cent			dollars	
Region:									
Atlantic Provinces.....	12.3	9.3	10.7	1,749	9.2	8.8	8.9	3,539	49.4
Quebec.....	31.7	30.7	31.2	2,383	32.0	26.5	27.9	4,666	51.1
Ontario.....	32.9	33.7	33.3	2,515	34.2	37.2	36.4	5,224	48.1
Prairie Provinces.....	15.3	16.4	15.9	2,113	15.4	16.8	16.4	4,419	47.8
British Columbia.....	7.9	9.8	8.9	2,114	9.3	10.7	10.3	4,952	42.7
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2
Type of area:									
Urban.....	72.7	83.1	78.4	2,368	76.3	81.0	79.8	5,070	46.7
Rural.....	27.3	16.9	21.6	1,951	23.7	19.0	20.2	3,457	56.4
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2

¹ Averages for income recipients only.

very high percentage, or 88%, of them were at the lower educational levels. Most of them were still attending school.

Average income for young individuals varied from \$1,939 for young individuals with some high school education to \$3,974 for degree holders. The pattern of income by educational levels was affected by schooling activities. For example, the average incomes for the "some high school" and "some university" categories were likely lower because of a greater prevalence of part-time work at these educational levels.

Income recipients aged 25 years and over generally had a lower level of formal education than did young income recipients. A very small percentage of

young income recipients, 13%, had less than high school education, whereas the corresponding statistic for the other income receiving population was 42%. Forty per cent of young income recipients had finished high school or had some university. Only 24% of other income recipients had the same educational level.

The ratio of average incomes of youth to other individuals showed a generally declining trend from 63% for those with less than high school education to 53% and 39% for those with finished high school and degree respectively. The some high school and some university categories did not fit into the trend. That was possibly because of the large proportion of students in these categories who would have worked part-time during 1967.

STATEMENT 9. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Individuals by Education and Income Status, 1967

Education	Young individuals				Other individuals				
	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income A	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income B	Income ratio A/Bx100
	per cent			dollars	per cent			dollars	
Less than high school.....	19.8	13.1	16.1	2,182	43.0	42.3	42.5	3,461	63.0
Some high school.....	67.9	44.3	55.1	1,939	31.3	27.7	28.7	4,803	40.4
Finished high school.....	7.2	27.3	18.2	2,851	20.4	18.6	19.1	5,413	52.7
Some university.....	4.6	12.6	8.9	2,133	3.3	5.2	4.7	6,314	33.8
Degree.....	0.5	2.6	1.7	3,974	1.9	6.1	5.0	10,310	38.5
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2

¹ Averages for income recipients only.

STATEMENT 10. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Individuals by Marital Status, Relationship to Family Head and Income Status, 1967

Marital and family status	Young individuals				Other individuals				
	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income A	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income B	Income ratio A/Bx100
	per cent			dollars	per cent			dollars	
Marital status:									
Single.....	86.8	73.3	79.4	1,864	2.3	10.4	8.3	3,875	48.1
Married.....	13.1	26.3	20.3	3,505	95.5	77.7	82.3	5,219	67.2
Other ²		0.4	0.3	3	2.2	11.9	9.4	2,566	
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2
Family status:									
Head.....	1.3	21.8	12.5	3,848	2.4	71.6	53.6	5,675	67.8
Wife.....	11.9	13.1	12.5	2,452	92.5	19.5	38.5	2,189	112.0
Family members.....	86.8	65.2	75.0	1,749	5.0	8.7	7.9	3,072	56.9
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2

¹ Averages for income recipients only.

² Includes widowed, separated and divorced.

³ Sample too small for reliable estimate.

The marital status classification of young individuals shows that 79% of them were single, 20% were married, and hardly any widowed, divorced or separated. A higher percentage of non-recipients were single than were recipients due likely to the very high proportion of young non-recipients under 17 years of age. Other individuals are mainly married - 82%. The difference between young and other individuals in the "other" category was due to the much larger number of widowed, divorced and separated individuals amongst other individuals. The second classification in Statement 10, family status, is very important because it delineates partially the homogeneous groups whose characteristics are described separately in the next section. Family members constituted 75% of young individuals. The majority of these individuals would have been unmarried sons and daughters and a few would have been grandsons and grand-daughters, stepchildren and some young married relatives. Family members made up 87% of non-recipients and 65% of recipients. In the recipient category 22% were heads of families. Since the majority of family members would be young they represented a very small proportion or only 8% of other individuals. Other recipients were mainly family heads and non-recipients were mainly wives.

Some approximate relationships exist between the two sections of Statement 10. The majority of the "single" in marital status would be "family members" in family status. "Married" in marital status would constitute the majority of heads and wives in family status. Some heads would be unattached individuals and consequently single.

Labour Force Characteristics of Young Individuals

The proportion of young individuals who worked at some time during 1967 was 53.4%. Males were more likely to have worked than females - the proportion of each group working during the year was 29.3 and 24.1% respectively. Of males and females who worked during 1967 essentially the same proportion worked full-time during the year - approximately 39%. Other individuals were somewhat more likely to have worked during 1967 than young individuals. Working occupied 61.4% of them during the year. A higher proportion of other males worked full-time in 1967 than young males with approximately 80% and 39% in each group having worked full-time. Other females were less likely to have worked than young females.

The majority of young individuals who did not work in 1967 were non-recipients of income and only 2.5% of recipients did not work in 1967. Those persons that did not work in 1967 could have received income from sources such as non-refundable bursaries and scholarships, transfer payments (unemploy-

ment insurance, welfare payments, etc.) and investment income. A larger proportion of other income recipients, or 19.5%, did not work during 1967. This was attributable to the fact that income sources other than earnings were more important to this group i.e., transfer payments to old age pensioners.

Another view of labour force activity is achieved by examining the point in time distribution of the labour force i.e., what is the composition of the labour force at the time the survey was taken. The difference between this distribution and the work experience distribution measures the difference between "gross" and "net" labour force concepts. For example the "gross" work force including all those that worked at some time during the year will be larger than the "net" work force which includes only those individuals working at a particular point in time during the year. However, the point of time distribution considered here is not within the time period for which the gross work force was measured and thus it is conceptually possible, but very unlikely, that the gross work force in 1967 could be smaller than the April 1968 labour force. This would only happen under extremely unusual circumstances.

In April 1968, 40.9% of young individuals worked. This was about 14% less than the gross work force in 1967 and was a reflection of students in school in April and their increasing participation in the work force during the summer months. The corresponding statistic for other individuals working was higher at 53.8%. If one estimates turnover as a ratio of the number of persons working during 1967 to the number of persons working in April, 1968 there was, as one would expect, a higher turnover among young people - the turnover rates being 133% and 114% respectively.

Average income was \$4,428 for young males who worked full-time during 1967 which was \$1,253 higher than the average income for young females who worked full-time. Average incomes were \$1,531 and \$1,129 respectively for young males and females who worked, but not full-time in 1967. The income ratios of youth to other recipients were 63% and 78% for males and females respectively. Young males who worked part-time during 1967 only averaged 36% of the income that other individuals working part-time received. On the other hand, part-time working young females averaged 66% of the income received by other females.

Average earnings for young individuals at \$2,247 represented on average 98% of income received by young individuals. The percentage was the same for males and females. For other individuals, where other sources of income became more important, earnings represented only 87% of total income and this varied from 90% for males to 78% for females.

STATEMENT 11. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Individuals by Work Experience, Current Labour Force Status and Sex, 1967

	Young individuals				Other individuals				Income ratio A/Bx100
	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income A	Without income	With income	Total	Average ¹ income B	
	per cent			dollars	per cent			dollars	
Work experience in 1967									
Male:									
Worked full-time		21.0	11.5	4,428		46.5	34.6	7,029	63.0
Worked, but not full-time		32.6	17.8	1,531		11.7	8.7	4,246	36.1
Did not work	43.4	1.1	20.3	1,069	2.3	7.9	6.2	2,196	48.7
Female:									
Worked full-time		17.2	9.4	3,175		11.5	8.9	4,097	77.5
Worked, but not full-time		26.8	14.7	1,129		10.9	9.2	1,713	65.9
Did not work	56.6	1.4	26.4	711	97.7	11.6	32.4	1,452	49.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2
Labour force status									
Male:									
Employee.....	3.2	34.5	20.3	3,353	0.5	43.6	32.3	6,843	49.0
Employer and own- account	-	1.0	0.6	2,913	0.2	9.6	7.2	6,068	48.0
Unemployed.....	1.0	4.3	2.8	2,244	0.1	3.2	2.4	3,981	56.4
Not in labour force.....	39.2	14.8	25.9	1,058	1.6	9.7	7.6	2,547	41.5
Female:									
Employee.....	4.4	30.7	18.8	2,343	3.2	17.0	13.4	3,346	70.0
Employer and own- account	-	0.3	0.2	680	0.7	1.0	0.9	1,947	34.9
Unemployed.....	0.6	1.5	1.1	1,420	0.2	0.4	0.4	1,986	71.5
Not in labour force.....	51.5	12.8	30.4	891	93.6	15.5	35.8	1,470	60.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,298	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,764	48.2

¹ Averages for income recipients only.

Youth and Family Status

In this section the characteristics of three relatively homogenous subsets of the young population are examined. These groups are young families, young unattached individuals, and young family members. The characteristics of each group in turn are examined.

Young Families

In order to define a young family it was decided to take the easiest and most obvious course of defining a family to be "young" if the age of the head of the family fell between 14 and 24 years (inclusive).⁴ This maintains completeness and avoids the problem of how to designate a family where one member was not young. Since heads of families are generally male⁵ and since males generally marry females younger than themselves most of these families

will have husband and wife between 14 and 24 years of age.

In 1967 there were 240,000 families where the head was between 14 and 24 years of age (inclusive). This represents a 14% increase in the number of young families since 1965 at which time there were 210,000 young families. Over the same period the number of all families increased by 6% from 4,246,000 to 4,517,000. This more rapid increase in the number of young families resulted in their proportion out of total families increasing from 4.9% to 5.3% between the two years.

Average income for young families increased by 19% from \$5,231 to \$6,250 between 1965 and 1967. During the same period the average income of all families increased by 16%. As a result of the greater increase in the income of young families the ratio of young family income to all family income increased from 80% to 82%.

⁴ The family definition being used is that of economic family defined on pp. 8

⁵ This is more of a statistical convenience than any judgement about who makes decisions for the family.

STATEMENT 12. Average Incomes of Young and All Families 1965 and 1967

Year	Young families		All families			
	Count A	Average income B	Count C	Average income D	Ratio of counts A/Cx100	Income ratio B/Dx100
			dollars			
1965.....	210	5,231	4,246	6,536	4.9	80.0
1967.....	239	6,250	4,517	7,602	5.3	82.2

Young Families by Region and Area

Sixty-five per cent of young families lived in Ontario and Quebec. Almost exactly the same proportion of other families resided in these two regions. However, between Ontario and Quebec the pattern appeared to be slightly different with Quebec having a somewhat higher proportion of other families and Ontario a higher percentage of young families.

Although the regional distributions of young and other families were very similar, the distributions by type of area showed a pronounced difference with young families having a higher representation in urban areas than the rest of the population - 84.5% as opposed to 79.2%.

Statement 13 presents average family income for young families and other families by regions and by

type of area i.e., whether urban or rural. Within the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario the ratio of average income of young families to the average income for other families was very close to the national average of 81.4%. In the Prairies this ratio was somewhat higher at 85.5% and in British Columbia somewhat lower at 75.9%. These figures suggest less inequality between youth and the rest of the population in the Prairies and more inequality in British Columbia.

In rural areas average incomes of young families and other families were very close together with the youth average being 95.2% of the average of all other individuals; in urban areas it was 78.0% (of other). Thus much less inequality between average incomes of young and other families existed in rural areas.

STATEMENT 13. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Families by Region and Area, 1967

Region and type of area	Young families		Other families		
	Per cent	Average income A	Per cent	Average income B	Income ratio A/Bx100
		dollars		dollars	
Region:					
Atlantic Provinces.....	8.3	4,749	8.7	5,821	81.6
Quebec.....	25.5	6,128	27.7	7,469	82.1
Ontario.....	39.3	6,834	36.6	8,534	80.1
Prairie Provinces.....	16.8	5,950	16.9	6,962	85.5
British Columbia.....	10.2	6,022	10.2	7,930	75.9
Canada	100.0	6,250	100.0	7,678	81.4
Area:					
Urban.....	84.5	6,451	79.2	8,270	78.0
Rural.....	15.5	5,156	20.8	5,419	95.2
Totals.....	100.0	6,250	100.0	7,678	81.4

Young Families by Age and Sex of Head

Of young families 5.2% were headed by females where as 7.7% of other families were headed by females. The majority of the heads of young families were over 20 years of age - 88% were 20 years of age or older.

The average income of families where the head was under 21 years was \$4,900 compared with \$6,429 for families where the head was aged 21 years to 24 years.

The income differentials for families with male and female heads is well known and has been much discussed. For young families the female/male head differential was much worse than the national average. The ratio of female/male income for young families was 45% versus 68% for other families. The ratio of young family income to all other family income was very close to the national average for young families headed by males but much below it at 53.8% for families headed by females.

STATEMENT 14. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Families by Sex of Head, 1967

Sex of head	Young families		Other families		Income ratio A/Bx100
	Per cent	Average income A	Per cent	Average income B	
		dollars		dollars	
Male	94.8	6,433	92.4	7,864	81.8
Female	5.2	2,916	7.7	5,423	53.8
Totals	100.0	6,250	100.0	7,678	81.4

STATEMENT 15. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Families by Education of Head, 1967

Education of head	Young families		Other families		Income ratio A/Bx100
	Per cent	Average income A	Per cent	Average income B	
		dollars		dollars	
Less than high school	18.2	5,148	43.6	6,062	84.9
Some high school	41.3	6,185	28.3	7,708	80.2
Finished high school	26.6	6,736	16.5	8,742	77.1
Some university	9.2	6,515	4.8	9,753	66.8
Degree	4.8	7,782	6.9	3,765	56.5
Totals	100.0	6,250	100.0	7,678	81.4

Educational Status of Young Family Heads

It is generally accepted that the level of formal educational attainment of the population is rising. One would also expect such qualifications of the younger family head, being the most recently educated, to be generally higher than those of other family heads. As the statement illustrates young families had a lower proportion in the two lower educational groups - 59.5% versus 71.9%, and a generally higher proportion in the other educational categories. Thus the average level of formal education for the younger family heads was generally higher than that for other family heads. It was not possible to estimate the me-

dian educational level of the head to any degree of accuracy but the statement suggests that for young families the educational level was in the upper high school range and for the rest of the family population was in the lower high school range.

Average income of young families varied from \$5,148 where the head had less than high school education to \$7,782 where the head had a university degree. When these incomes were compared to those of all families where the head has similar formal training a consistent decline in the ratio of youth income to other family income appeared. Thus as education

increased there tended to be a greater degree of inequality of income between young families and other families. Data of this sort can be interpreted in several different ways. For example, as the educational qualifications of the population increase there will be greater potential earnings in future years for young families (as the decrease in the ratio of young family to other family income decrease indicates but at any point in time there will be a greater degree of inequality of income between families with young heads and those with older heads).

Labour Force Characteristics of Heads of Young Families

Young family heads had a high degree of labour force participation during 1967. In all 97.4% of them worked at some time during 1967. The corresponding statistic for other family heads was 86.0%. This difference was attributable to the fact that other families contained retired persons who did not work during 1967. Of those family heads who worked during 1967 a larger proportion of other family heads than young family heads worked full-time during 1967 - 82.9% compared to 71.2%. This difference may to some extent be due to choice, i.e., young family heads pursuing their education during the school year and working only during the summer months, but more likely due to the well known labour market problems associated with young people.

Another perspective of labour force activity of young families was achieved by examining their current labour force status and comparing it to their work experience patterns during 1967. In April 1968, 93% of young family heads were in the labour force compared to 83.4% for other family heads. This difference can be attributed mainly to the influence of

older family heads the majority of whom are retired and no longer in the labour force. For those in the labour force the proportions of young and other family heads employed and unemployed were identical - 95.3% and 4.7% respectively. The main difference in structure between young and other family heads was in the employed category where a larger proportion of other family heads were self-employed. Of other family heads 18.5% of the employed were self-employed whereas only 4.9% of young employed family heads were in the same category.

As expected, the proportion of family heads in the labour force during 1967 was higher than the proportion who were in the April 1968 labour force. During 1967, 97.4% of young family heads were in the labour force⁶ whereas in the month of April, 1968, 93.0% of young family heads were in the labour force. Corresponding statistics for other family heads were 86.0 and 83.4% respectively. The difference between the April 1968 "not in the labour force" and the "did not work" during 1967 estimates to some extent the stability of labour force patterns. For young families the April 1968 "not in the labour force" was 2.7 times the "did not work" category. This suggests a greater flow from outside the labour force to the labour force on the part of young family heads, i.e., young family heads attending school part year and participating in the labour force during the summer months. It is also a reflection of greater labour force instability of young family heads.

Wife's Earnings Contribution to Family Income

	Young families	Other families
Average family income(A).....\$	6,250	7,678
Average wife's earnings (B)....\$	1,484	675
B/Ax100.....%	23.7	8.8

⁶ This is not entirely correct since some of those who did not work in 1967 would have been in the labour force. Thus 97.4% would be a minimum figure.

STATEMENT 16. Average Incomes and Distributions of Young and Other Families by Heads, Work Experience and Labour Force Status, 1967

	Per cent	Young families		Per cent	Other families	
		Family's average income	Head's average earnings		Family's average income	Head's average earnings
		dollars			dollars	
Work experience of head:						
Worked full-time.....	69.3	6,864	5,125	69.6	8,741	7,103
Worked, but not full-time.....	28.1	5,227	3,347	16.4	6,016	4,381
Did not work.....	2.6	917	136	14.1	4,353	2,137
Totals.....	100.0	6,250	4,496	100.0	7,678	5,959
Labour force status of head:						
Employee.....	84.2	6,656	4,854	64.8	8,624	6,543
Employer and own-account.....	4.3	4,648	3,236	14.7	7,404	5,428
Unemployed.....	4.4	4,756	3,772	3.9	5,864	3,581
Not in labour force.....	7.0	3,315	1,425	16.7	4,668	690
Totals.....	100.0	6,250	4,496	100.0	7,678	5,287

There is a tendency on the average, for the wife in young families, to contribute a higher proportion of the family income than for the wife in other families. These averages are a reflection of the fact that there is a greater tendency for young wives to participate in the labour force than for other wives. The differences in contribution appeared somewhat differently when calculated for the various family sizes:

Family size	Young families	Other families
2	34	14
3	14	10
4+	8	6

The differences in the ratios for young and other families are quite discernible for families of size 2 but for the other family sizes the differences are quite small. The difference in the ratio for the families of size 2 would be age related. Young wives without children are very likely to participate in the labour force whereas in other families a substantial proportion of wives are of retirement age. Consequently the ratio of wife's income to family income was much smaller for older families of size 2. The differences in the other family size categories are not as large because of the effect of the presence of very young children in young families. Although young wives are more likely to participate in the labour force than wives of other families (given similarity on other characteristics) here the differences are not as large because of the discouraging effect of the presence of young children on labour force participation of mothers (this will be elaborated upon in the analysis of labour force participation of young wives).

Family Characteristics

Average family size for young families was smaller than that of other families - 2.7 compared with 3.3. There was very little difference in the average number of earners between young families and other families with young families averaging 1.6 earners and other families 1.5 earners. Young fami-

lies had a slightly larger number of children under 6 than other families - 0.7 compared to 0.5. Regionally, young families were largest in the Atlantic provinces where there was slightly more than one child under 6 for each young family. Young families in rural areas were larger than young families in urban areas and urban families had a higher average number of earners. Family size tended to decrease with the education of the head and the number of earners to increase with the same variable.

Unattached Youth

Before examining the 1967 characteristics of unattached youth it is useful to understand what constitutes an unattached individual. Unattached individuals are the residual of individuals who do not fit into a family however that may be defined. The family definition used mainly in this publication is that of an economic family which is made up of all individuals in the same household and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, under this scheme, an unattached individual could be one of a group of unrelated individuals living together in a household, an individual living with a family but unrelated, as defined above, to the family, or an individual living alone in a household. These are examples of the types of individuals to which this section refers.

Another family concept is that of the census family which is used mainly in Census publications. A census family is defined as parent(s) and unmarried children living in the same household. This definition is obviously more restrictive than the economic family definition and would result in a different group of unattached individuals. For example, an elderly father living with his married son and his family would be considered an unattached individual using the census family definition.⁷ With respect to young unattached individuals the differences would be mainly accounted for by unmarried individuals

⁷ In terms of Census terminology such individuals are called "persons not in families".

STATEMENT 17. Distribution of Young Unattached Individuals by Age and Sex, 1967

Sex	Unattached youth			All unattached individuals	All youth
	Under 21 years	22-24 years	Total		
	per cent				
Male	41.4	55.4	46.7	48.7	49.6
Female	58.6	44.6	53.3	51.3	50.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

rooming with a relative or two related individuals such as brothers, sharing accommodation. The largest differences in the unattached and persons not in families populations occur in the eldest age groups.⁸ The choice of using unattached individuals in this publication is basically for comparative purposes but it is doubtful whether characteristics of young unattached individuals would change drastically if the other definition were applied.⁹

There were 332,000 young unattached individuals in April 1968. This represented 9% of the young population and 22% of all unattached individuals. Males constituted 47% of young unattached individuals and females 53%. Very few unattached young persons were under 17 years of age. In fact 99% of them were over 16 years of age. Sixty-one per cent were from 17-21 years of age and the rest mainly 22-24

years of age. Unattached females constituted a larger proportion in the less than 21 age group than did males - 59% of the group was female. In the 22-24 age group this pattern is reversed - 55% of the group was male.

The regional distribution of unattached youth was very similar to that of all young individuals except that the Atlantic provinces had a slightly smaller proportion of young unattached individuals than they did of all young persons and the Prairies had a slightly higher representation of unattached youth. Sixty-four per cent of unattached youth resided in Ontario and Quebec as did all youth. This compared with 61% of the total unattached population which lived in Ontario and Quebec.

The majority of unattached youth lived in urban areas; 93% of them resided there. Young unattached individuals were much more highly represented in urban areas than all youth of whom, as shown above, 78% resided in urban areas. One would have expected a greater proportion of unattached youths in urban centres because of greater job opportunities in such

⁸ See Table 12, Catalogue 13-538, *Family Incomes (Census Families) 1967*.

⁹ The publication cited in footnote 8 can be used to make comparisons on the basis of the two definitions.

STATEMENT 18. Distribution of Young Unattached Individuals by Region and Area, 1967

Region and type of area	Unattached youth	All unattached individuals	All youth
		per cent	
Region:			
Atlantic Provinces.....	7.9	8.1	10.7
Quebec.....	32.0	25.6	31.2
Ontario.....	32.0	35.3	33.3
Prairie Provinces.....	19.4	18.4	15.9
British Columbia.....	8.8	12.6	8.9
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area:			
Urban.....	93.4	78.4	87.6
Rural.....	6.6	21.6	12.4
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 19. Distribution of Young Unattached Individuals by Education, 1967

Education	Unattached youth	All unattached individuals	All youth
		per cent	
Less than high school.....	8.4	38.8	16.1
Some high school.....	27.5	22.7	55.1
Finished high school.....	41.2	22.8	18.2
Some university.....	17.2	8.5	8.9
Degree.....	5.7	7.3	1.7
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

centres. Because they are "detached" from their families they are more mobile and can more easily seek out these opportunities than the young population generally. Due to the influence of the aged the proportion of all unattached individuals living in urban areas was lower at 88%, than young unattached individuals.

Seventy-seven per cent of unattached youth had high school education or less compared with 85% for the total unattached population. The corresponding figure for the total youth population was 89%. The unattached youth population had generally a higher level of education than the population of young individuals due likely to its older age structure.

Labour Force Participation of Unattached Youth

It has not been possible to examine, in any meaningful way, the labour force decisions of the unattached young population. The main reason for this is the absence of any associated family characteristics for the population, i.e., the survey does not collect information on the family from which the unattached individuals came. In some cases this may be important - for example, individuals attending university away from home would most likely be an "unattached" individual but their labour force and schooling decisions may very well be made within a family context. This section will content itself with enumerating some labour force characteristics of the

young unattached population from unpublished sources.

The April 1968 labour force participation rate of the group was 88%. This was somewhat lower than the male participation rate generally and could have been due to a student component among the unattached population. Approximately one half or 52% of the group worked full-time during 1967 and 42% worked part-time (part-time here is being used as a synonym for "worked, but not full-time"). Of the group that worked part-time 37% worked part-time exclusively or less than 19 weeks full-time. The "some university" category had the largest percentage, 35%, not in the labour force. In the other education categories the percentage fluctuated around 10%. All of these statistics suggest a varied group with respect to family and schooling characteristics - i.e., for some, family associations are affecting their decisions and for others not; some are definitely students and others not with resulting different behaviour patterns with respect to labour force participation.

Incomes of Unattached Youth

The largest difference in the income distribution for unattached youth and all unattached individuals was at the upper end of the distribution. Only 1.7% of unattached youth had an income of at least \$7,000 whereas 8.8% of unattached individuals were in the same position. At the lower end of the distribution

STATEMENT 20. Percentage Distribution of Young Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1967

Income group	Unattached youth	All unattached individuals	All youth
		per cent	
Under \$500.....	18.8 }		{20.7
\$ 500 - \$ 999.....	6.4 }	16.4	{14.3
1,000 - 1,499.....	8.7	17.9	9.4
1,500 - 1,999.....	8.8	8.7	7.9
2,000 - 2,499.....	5.7	5.9	6.5
2,500 - 2,999.....	6.9	5.4	6.9
3,000 - 3,499.....	10.6	6.4	7.6
3,500 - 3,999.....	8.1	6.3	6.3
4,000 - 4,499.....	8.6 }	10.7	{ 5.4
4,500 - 4,999.....	5.3 }		{ 4.4
5,000 - 5,499.....	4.5	5.0	3.8
5,500 - 5,999.....	2.9	3.1	2.3
6,000 - 6,999.....	3.0	5.9	2.8
7,000 - 7,999.....	0.4	2.9	1.1
8,000 - 9,999.....	0.9	3.1	0.6
10,000 and over.....	0.4	2.2	0.1
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,648	3,257	2,298
Median income	\$ 2,623	2,601	1,852
Average earnings	\$ 2,567	2,601	2,247

¹ Income recipients only.

(under \$2,000) the two groups had identically 43% of the population. Average incomes of \$2,648 and \$3,257 respectively of youth and all unattached individuals reflect the higher proportions of individuals in the higher income classes amongst all unattached individuals. The youth distribution was more symmetric in that the median income for unattached youth is very similar to the average. For all unattached individuals the median was \$656 less than the average. Almost all income for unattached youth came from earnings which represented 97% of their total income. For unattached individuals generally the ratio of earnings to income was 80%. This reflected to a large extent transfer payments received by the elderly unattached population.

Young Family Members

By far the largest group within the young population was youths in families or young family members. This group constitutes all young individuals who were not heads or wives of economic families. For all intents and purposes this group can be identified with sons and daughters of the economic family head. However, there will be a small number of sons and daughters-in-law, grandchildren, and other relatives. Due to the definition of economic family young family members lacked homogeneity with respect to marital status. However, only 3% of income recipients and 1% of non-recipients were married. Thus although some discrepancies existed between the young

family members population and single sons and daughters of families it was a close approximation to this population. In some analysis of labour force activity of young family members a slightly different universe was used which did not include any married family members (this is done in Section II).

There were in total 2.9 million young family members as of April 1968. This represented 75% of the entire young population and 78% of all family members. Obviously any analysis of change in the young population is heavily dependent on the behaviour of this group. Forty-eight per cent of the group received income during 1967 compared with 50% of the entire youth population. This conforms to expectations as young family members were generally younger than young heads and wives or unattached individuals.

Sixty-five per cent of young family members resided in Ontario and Quebec. This was very similar to the geographic distribution of any other population groups examined. The regional distributions of the recipient and non-recipient populations were also very much alike. Seventy-six per cent or the majority of young family members lived in urban areas; among this group there was a higher representation of income recipients than non-recipients - 80% of the former lived in urban areas compared to 72% of the latter. This conforms to patterns found among other groups examined.

STATEMENT 21. Distribution of Young Family Members by Regions, Area and Income Status, 1967

Region and area	Without income	With income	Total
		per cent	
Region:			
Atlantic Provinces.....	12.1	9.9	11.1
Quebec.....	32.5	32.8	32.7
Ontario.....	33.1	32.2	32.7
Prairie Provinces.....	15.1	15.3	15.2
British Columbia.....	7.2	9.7	8.4
Canada.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area:			
Urban.....	72.2	79.6	75.7
Rural.....	27.8	20.4	24.3
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Forty-five per cent of young family members were female. They represented 50% of the no income population and 40% of the population who received income during 1967. Forty-four per cent of young family members were between the ages of 14 and 16

whereas only 33% of all young persons were in the same age group. Only 17% of the income receiving population were in the 14-16 age group and the comparable figure for non-recipient young family members was 78%.

STATEMENT 22. Distribution of Young Family Members by Age, Sex and Income Status, 1967

Sex	Without income	With income	Total
	per cent		
Male:			
14-16.....	33.9	10.2	22.7
17-21.....	14.5	38.9	26.1
22-24.....	1.2	11.0	5.9
Female:			
14-16.....	34.2	6.8	21.1
17-21.....	14.8	28.0	21.1
22-24.....	1.4	5.1	3.2
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of the young family population were still attending school and had not yet finished their formal education. A large number of the 77% of young persons in families with less than high school completed would be in this category. This was particularly true for family members who were non-recipi-

ents where 90% of the population had less than completed high school education. The income receiving population had generally a higher level of education which was likely a reflection of the older age structure of the income receiving population.

STATEMENT 23. Distribution of Young Family Members by Education and Income Status, 1967

Education	Without income	With income	Total
	per cent		
Less than high school.....	18.9	13.6	16.4
Some high school.....	71.4	48.7	60.6
Finished high school.....	4.7	23.0	13.4
Some university.....	4.6	13.4	8.8
Degree.....	0.4	1.3	0.8
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

Labour Force Characteristics of Young Family Members

During 1967, 49% of young family members did not work; these accounted for most of the non-income recipients. As one would expect most or 68% of family members worked part-time during 1967. Only 3% of income recipients did not work during 1967. This is a reflection of the importance of wages and salaries as the main source of income for young persons. Since many young persons work only during the summer months, and since April is a school month, a much larger percentage, or 64%, of youth were not in the labour force in April 1968 than did not work during 1967. This gives some idea of the magnitude of labour force turnover for young family members.

Incomes of Young Family Members

Average income of all income recipients was \$1,749 with the median income 30% lower at \$1,218. Earnings averaged \$1,715 which was 98% of total average income. Forty-five per cent of income

recipients received less than \$1,000 during 1967. Average income varied from a low of \$1,383 in the Atlantic provinces to a high of \$2,045 in Quebec. Ontario young family members ranked second with an average income of \$1,815. This is a change from the usually observed pattern where Ontario has the highest average income. It was also interesting that the male/female difference was the least in Quebec.

Ratio of Female to Male Average Income of Young Family Members by Region, 1967

Atlantic Provinces.....	0.74
Quebec.....	0.92
Ontario.....	0.67
Prairie Provinces.....	0.78
British Columbia.....	0.53
Canada.....	0.74

The usual large difference between urban and rural areas did not exist for young family members (see Table 21). On average the ratio of rural to urban income was 0.90 for young family members.

Income differences by age were very marked. Seventy-eight per cent of income recipients between the ages of 14 and 16 earned less than \$500. Their average income was \$322 almost identical with the median income at \$323. Average income for young family members in the 17-21 age group was \$1,709

and \$3,416 was the average income of young family members aged 22-24. These averages reflected, to a large extent, the differences in work experience patterns of the three groups. Each group contained a progressively larger number of persons working full-time during 1967.

STATEMENT 24. Distribution of Young Family Members by Work Experience, Labour Force Status, Sex and Income Status, 1967

	Without income	With income	Total
		per cent	
Sex and work experience			
Male:			
Worked full-time.....		16.7	8.6
Worked, but not full-time.....		42.0	22.7
Did not work.....	49.6	1.4	23.2
Female:			
Worked full-time.....		12.7	6.2
Worked, but not full-time.....		25.8	13.4
Did not work.....	50.5	1.4	25.8
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex and labour force status			
Male:			
Employee.....	3.5	32.8	17.1
Employer and own-account.....	-	0.8	0.4
Unemployed.....	1.1	5.5	3.2
Not in labour force.....	44.9	21.1	33.6
Female:			
Employee.....	3.4	26.0	14.2
Employer and own-account.....	-	0.2	0.2
Unemployed.....	0.6	1.5	1.0
Not in labour force.....	46.3	12.2	30.1
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

INCOME TABLES, PART I - YOUNG INDIVIDUALS

Table

1. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967.
2. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Type of Area and Sex, 1967.
3. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Age and Sex, 1967.
4. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Work Experience and Sex, 1967.
5. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Education and Sex, 1967.
6. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups and Family Relationship, 1967.
7. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Marital Status and Sex, 1967.

TABLE 1. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
per cent						
All individuals						
Under \$500	20.7	25.7	16.7	19.2	24.1	27.9
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	16.9	12.0	15.2	14.6	15.4
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	10.4	9.7	8.6	10.7	8.3
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	10.7	8.6	7.2	6.8	7.7
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	7.7	8.4	5.0	6.0	5.0
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	7.1	8.3	5.9	6.7	5.7
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	6.2	10.0	6.0	7.5	7.0
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	5.2	7.1	6.4	6.6	4.0
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	3.8	5.3	6.7	4.5	4.2
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	2.4	4.5	5.4	4.4	2.3
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	1.6	3.8	4.7	2.9	3.8
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	1.0	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.5
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	0.8	2.2	3.8	1.6	5.1
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.2
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.9
10,000 and over	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	199	656	720	351	209
Average income \$	2,298	1,749	2,383	2,515	2,113	2,114
Median income \$	1,852	1,357	2,174	1,989	1,544	1,409
Sample size	8,476	1,837	1,931	2,128	1,751	829
Male						
Under \$500	17.3	20.9	15.7	14.1	20.9	23.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.1	17.6	11.7	15.6	13.9	13.6
1,000 - 1,499	8.9	10.6	8.8	8.0	10.5	7.6
1,500 - 1,999	7.6	9.6	7.4	7.3	7.0	8.1
2,000 - 2,499	5.9	7.7	7.5	4.9	5.0	4.1
2,500 - 2,999	5.9	7.5	7.9	4.3	5.0	5.4
3,000 - 3,499	6.4	6.3	9.0	4.9	5.3	5.1
3,500 - 3,999	6.1	6.1	7.1	5.2	7.6	4.3
4,000 - 4,499	5.9	4.4	5.8	6.7	5.2	5.9
4,500 - 4,999	5.2	3.1	4.7	6.4	6.6	2.5
5,000 - 5,499	5.4	2.4	5.2	6.8	4.6	5.6
5,500 - 5,999	3.6	1.5	3.5	4.8	3.5	2.3
6,000 - 6,999	4.7	1.3	4.0	6.1	2.5	8.8
7,000 - 7,999	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.9	1.2	2.1
8,000 - 9,999	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.6
10,000 and over	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,167	114	349	394	191	119
Average income \$	2,635	1,973	2,625	2,951	2,421	2,592
Median income \$	2,185	1,547	2,430	2,522	1,837	1,856
Sample size	4,596	1,064	1,014	1,138	915	465

TABLE 1. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967 — Concluded

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
per cent						
Female						
Under \$500	24.8	32.1	18.0	25.3	28.0	34.3
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.5	16.1	12.4	14.8	15.4	17.8
1,000 - 1,499	10.1	10.0	10.8	9.4	10.9	9.1
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	12.1	10.0	7.0	6.6	7.2
2,000 - 2,499	7.2	7.7	9.3	5.2	7.2	6.3
2,500 - 2,999	8.0	6.5	8.8	7.9	8.8	6.1
3,000 - 3,499	9.1	6.2	11.1	7.3	10.1	9.5
3,500 - 3,999	6.5	4.1	7.2	7.9	5.4	3.6
4,000 - 4,499	4.7	3.1	4.7	6.6	3.6	2.0
4,500 - 4,999	3.4	1.5	4.2	4.3	1.7	1.9
5,000 - 5,499	1.7	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.7	1.4
5,500 - 5,999	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6
6,000 - 6,999	0.5		0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3
7,000 - 7,999	0.2		0.1	0.4	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.3	
10,000 and over					0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	967	85	307	326	160	90
Average income \$	1,891	1,448	2,107	1,989	1,744	1,477
Median income \$	1,532	1,094	1,944	1,538	1,303	943
Sample size	3,880	773	917	990	836	364

TABLE 2. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Type of Area and Sex, 1967

Income group	Type of area								
	All individuals			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
	per cent								
All individuals									
Under \$500	20.7	19.7	25.4	17.3	16.2	21.3	24.8	23.6	32.9
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	13.9	16.3	14.1	13.8	15.3	14.5	14.0	18.1
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.0	8.3	10.1	9.9	11.5
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	7.6	9.6	7.6	7.4	8.4	8.4	7.8	11.9
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.5	7.2	7.3	6.3
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.6	7.3	8.0	8.5	4.9
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.9	8.4	9.1	9.6	5.6
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	6.6	4.9	6.1	6.5	4.7	6.5	6.7	5.2
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	5.6	4.2	5.9	6.1	5.3	4.7	5.1	2.1
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	4.9	2.0	5.2	5.9	2.7	3.4	3.8	0.7
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	4.0	2.4	5.4	6.0	3.4	1.7	1.9	0.6
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.6	4.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.3
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	2.8	2.6	4.7	4.9	4.0	0.5	0.6	
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	
10,000 and over	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	1,774	360	1,167	932	235	967	842	125
Average income \$	2,298	2,368	1,951	2,635	2,727	2,270	1,891	1,971	1,353
Median income \$	1,852	1,956	1,445	2,185	2,312	1,803	1,532	1,659	974
Sample size	8,476	6,750	1,726	4,596	3,478	1,118	3,880	3,272	608

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Age and Sex, 1967

Income group	Total	Age		
		14-16 years	17-21 years	22-24 years
		per cent		
All individuals				
Under \$500	20.7	77.5	18.0	5.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	17.4	19.0	4.5
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	3.8	12.5	5.7
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	0.5	10.5	5.9
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	0.5	7.8	6.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	0.3	7.6	8.0
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	-	8.1	9.2
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	0.1	5.8	9.4
4,000 - 4,499	5.4		4.0	10.0
4,500 - 4,999	4.4		2.6	9.3
5,000 - 5,499	3.8		2.0	8.4
5,500 - 5,999	2.3		1.0	5.7
6,000 - 6,999	2.8		0.7	7.7
7,000 - 7,999	1.1		0.3	3.0
8,000 - 9,999	0.6		0.2	1.6
10,000 and over	0.1			0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 2,134	238	1,236	660
Average income	\$ 2,298	323	1,908	3,741
Median income	\$ 1,852	324	1,525	3,788
Sample size	8,476	1,064	4,932	2,480
Male				
Under \$500	17.3	72.5	13.8	2.6
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.1	22.2	19.3	2.5
1,000 - 1,499	8.9	4.0	12.7	4.2
1,500 - 1,999	7.6	0.4	10.5	5.4
2,000 - 2,499	5.9	0.6	7.5	5.1
2,500 - 2,999	5.9	-	6.9	6.4
3,000 - 3,499	6.4	0.1	7.2	7.2
3,500 - 3,999	6.1	0.1	6.1	8.4
4,000 - 4,499	5.9		5.2	9.3
4,500 - 4,999	5.2		3.7	9.8
5,000 - 5,499	5.4		3.3	11.2
5,500 - 5,999	3.6		1.8	8.1
6,000 - 6,999	4.7		1.4	12.1
7,000 - 7,999	1.8		0.5	4.6
8,000 - 9,999	1.0		0.3	2.6
10,000 and over	0.2			0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 1,167	142	643	382
Average income	\$ 2,635	353	2,141	4,314
Median income	\$ 2,185	346	1,703	4,441
Sample size	4,596	623	2,566	1,407
Female				
Under \$500	24.8	84.8	22.6	8.9
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.5	10.2	18.6	7.3
1,000 - 1,499	10.1	3.3	12.3	7.7
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	0.6	10.4	6.6
2,000 - 2,499	7.2	0.4	8.1	7.4
2,500 - 2,999	8.0	0.7	8.3	10.1
3,000 - 3,499	9.1		9.1	12.0
3,500 - 3,999	6.5		5.6	10.8
4,000 - 4,499	4.7		2.6	11.0
4,500 - 4,999	3.4		1.5	8.5
5,000 - 5,499	1.7		0.6	4.6
5,500 - 5,999	0.7		0.1	2.3
6,000 - 6,999	0.5		-	1.8
7,000 - 7,999	0.2		-	0.7
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.1	0.3
10,000 and over				0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers	'000 967	96	593	278
Average income	\$ 1,891	277	1,655	2,953
Median income	\$ 1,532	296	1,356	3,084
Sample size	3,880	441	2,366	1,073

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Work Experience¹ and Sex, 1967

Work experience in 1967				
Income group	Total	Worked full-time	Worked, not full-time	Did not work ²
	per cent			
All individuals				
Under \$500	20.7	2.6	31.2	48.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	2.3	21.7	22.3
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	2.9	13.5	10.8
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	4.5	10.2	7.3
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	10.3	4.9	1.8
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	13.4	4.1	1.4
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	12.5	2.5	2.0
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	11.4	1.8	-
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	9.5	1.3	-
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	8.5	0.9	0.6
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	5.3	0.5	-
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	6.5	0.5	-
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	2.4	0.2	-
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	1.3	0.2	-
10,000 and over	0.1	0.2	-	0.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	814	1,267	53
Average income \$	2,298	3,865	1,350	871
Median income \$	1,852	3,802	934	545
Sample size	8,476	2,983	5,268	225
Male				
Under \$500	17.3	1.6	26.6	39.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.1	1.5	22.0	24.4
1,000 - 1,499	8.9	1.9	13.2	13.4
1,500 - 1,999	7.6	3.3	10.3	7.7
2,000 - 2,499	5.9	4.1	7.0	5.6
2,500 - 2,999	5.9	6.8	5.5	1.9
3,000 - 3,499	6.4	8.8	4.9	3.1
3,500 - 3,999	6.1	11.1	3.1	1.7
4,000 - 4,499	5.9	11.7	2.4	-
4,500 - 4,999	5.2	11.0	1.7	1.3
5,000 - 5,499	5.4	12.3	1.1	-
5,500 - 5,999	3.6	8.3	0.8	-
6,000 - 6,999	4.7	10.9	0.9	-
7,000 - 7,999	1.8	4.1	0.4	-
8,000 - 9,999	1.0	2.2	0.3	-
10,000 and over	0.2	0.3	-	1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,167	448	695	24
Average income \$	2,635	4,428	1,531	1,069
Median income \$	2,185	4,460	1,056	716
Sample size	4,596	1,623	2,874	99
Female				
Under \$500	24.8	3.7	36.8	55.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.5	3.3	21.4	20.6
1,000 - 1,499	10.1	4.1	14.0	8.8
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	6.0	9.9	7.0
2,000 - 2,499	7.2	9.4	5.9	4.7
2,500 - 2,999	8.0	14.5	4.2	1.7
3,000 - 3,499	9.1	19.1	3.1	-
3,500 - 3,999	6.5	14.1	1.9	2.2
4,000 - 4,499	4.7	11.0	1.0	-
4,500 - 4,999	3.4	7.7	0.8	-
5,000 - 5,499	1.7	3.8	0.5	-
5,500 - 5,999	0.7	1.7	0.1	-
6,000 - 6,999	0.5	1.1	0.2	-
7,000 - 7,999	0.2	0.4	0.1	-
8,000 - 9,999	0.1	0.2	0.1	-
10,000 and over	-	0.1	-	-
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	967	366	572	29
Average income \$	1,891	3,175	1,129	711
Median income \$	1,532	3,237	810	456
Sample size	3,880	1,360	2,394	126

¹ Refer to page 8 for definition of work experience.

² Male and female estimates are based on small samples and may be subject to large sampling errors.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Education ¹ and Sex, 1967

Income group	Total	Education				
		Less than high school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university	Degree ²
per cent						
All individuals						
Under \$500	20.7	21.8	30.5	10.2	11.6	2.8
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	11.6	16.5	9.9	21.3	3.4
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	11.1	7.4	9.6	14.9	7.8
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	8.7	6.3	7.5	13.4	9.3
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	8.7	5.8	5.8	7.7	7.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	7.6	6.4	8.3	4.9	5.9
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	7.4	6.0	11.7	4.5	7.9
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	6.2	4.8	9.7	4.1	7.1
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	4.2	3.9	8.8	4.5	5.4
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.7	4.4	10.4
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	3.7	2.9	4.8	3.7	7.4
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.9	7.3
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.5	1.8	9.5
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	4.6
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.7
10,000 and over	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	279	948	583	268	56
Average income \$	2,298	2,182	1,939	2,851	2,133	3,974
Median income \$	1,852	1,814	1,210	2,918	1,582	3,920
Sample size	8,476	1,262	3,705	2,250	1,055	204
Male						
Under \$500	17.3	17.4	26.0	5.8	7.8	1.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.1	10.3	16.5	9.7	19.2	1.6
1,000 - 1,499	8.9	7.6	7.2	8.2	16.4	10.0
1,500 - 1,999	7.6	6.8	5.2	6.6	17.6	8.3
2,000 - 2,499	5.9	8.3	4.7	4.1	9.0	8.6
2,500 - 2,999	5.9	7.6	5.1	6.7	5.5	5.3
3,000 - 3,499	6.4	8.0	5.7	7.8	4.8	5.6
3,500 - 3,999	6.1	9.0	5.0	8.2	2.8	10.4
4,000 - 4,499	5.9	5.7	4.9	10.0	3.7	5.5
4,500 - 4,999	5.2	4.6	5.2	6.5	3.2	10.2
5,000 - 5,499	5.4	5.5	4.6	8.8	3.6	2.6
5,500 - 5,999	3.6	3.1	3.1	6.0	2.1	7.2
6,000 - 6,999	4.7	3.9	3.9	7.9	2.7	8.8
7,000 - 7,999	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	0.4	7.5
8,000 - 9,999	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	6.0
10,000 and over	0.2		0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,167	182	546	247	167	26
Average income \$	2,635	2,635	2,317	3,467	2,206	4,202
Median income \$	2,185	2,473	1,532	3,568	1,685	3,952
Sample size	4,596	837	2,103	939	625	92

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Education ¹ and Sex, 1967 — Concluded

Income group	Total	Education				
		Less than high school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university	Degree ²
		per cent				
Female						
Under \$500	24.8	29.9	36.5	13.4	17.8	4.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.5	14.2	16.5	10.1	24.7	4.8
1,000 - 1,499	10.1	17.6	7.6	10.6	12.5	6.0
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	12.3	7.9	8.2	6.4	10.2
2,000 - 2,499	7.2	9.3	7.3	7.0	5.6	5.8
2,500 - 2,999	8.0	7.5	8.1	9.5	3.9	6.4
3,000 - 3,499	9.1	6.1	6.4	14.5	4.1	9.8
3,500 - 3,999	6.5	0.9	4.6	10.7	6.3	4.3
4,000 - 4,499	4.7	1.4	2.6	7.9	5.8	5.3
4,500 - 4,999	3.4	0.6	1.3	5.1	6.4	10.5
5,000 - 5,499	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.9	11.4
5,500 - 5,999	0.7		0.2	0.6	1.5	7.4
6,000 - 6,999	0.5		0.2	0.3	0.3	10.1
7,000 - 7,999	0.2		-	0.2	0.6	2.3
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.1		0.2	1.7
10,000 and over						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	967	97	402	336	101	30
Average income \$	1,891	1,337	1,426	2,400	2,013	3,783
Median income \$	1,532	1,168	911	2,531	1,301	3,855
Sample size	3,880	425	1,602	1,311	430	112

¹ Note that this is level of education completed and not necessarily the final level of education. This is especially true for the young population.

² Male and female estimates are based on small samples and may be subject to large sampling errors.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups and Family Relationship, 1967

Income group	Family relationship			
	Total	Head	Wife	Other ¹
	per cent			
Under \$500	20.7	5.9	14.0	27.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	4.0	11.4	18.3
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	5.8	8.4	10.8
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	6.2	8.7	8.4
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	5.0	8.9	6.5
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	6.5	9.8	6.4
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	8.7	10.5	6.6
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	9.1	8.8	4.9
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	9.8	7.3	3.5
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	9.1	5.7	2.5
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	8.5	3.4	2.3
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	6.9	1.8	0.9
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	8.6	0.8	1.3
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	3.3	0.4	0.4
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.2
10,000 and over	0.1	0.3		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	464	279	1,391
Average income \$	2,298	3,848	2,452	1,749
Median income \$	1,852	3,933	2,423	1,218
Sample size	8,476	1,774	1,106	5,596

¹ This category includes mainly unmarried sons and daughters. It also includes some grandsons and grand-daughters and some married sons and daughters who may be sharing accommodation with parents. Separate tables for this group are presented in the young family member section (Table 20 to Table 24).

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Individuals 14-24 Years of Age by Income Groups, Marital Status and Sex, 1967

Income group	Marital status								
	All individuals			Male			Female		
	Total ¹	Single	Married	Total ¹	Single	Married	Total ¹	Single	Married
	per cent								
Under \$500	20.7	25.4	7.7	17.3	22.0	0.6	24.8	30.0	13.8
\$ 500 - \$ 999	14.3	17.1	6.8	14.1	17.9	1.3	14.5	16.0	11.7
1,000 - 1,499	9.4	10.8	5.6	8.9	10.8	2.3	10.1	10.8	8.6
1,500 - 1,999	7.9	8.5	6.3	7.6	8.8	3.6	8.4	8.2	8.7
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.5	3.8	7.2	6.2	9.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	6.6	7.7	5.9	6.0	5.6	8.0	7.3	9.5
3,000 - 3,499	7.6	7.1	8.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.1	8.1	10.9
3,500 - 3,999	6.3	5.4	8.9	6.1	5.3	9.1	6.5	5.5	8.7
4,000 - 4,499	5.4	4.3	8.5	5.9	4.6	10.3	4.7	3.8	6.9
4,500 - 4,999	4.4	2.9	8.5	5.2	3.3	11.7	3.4	2.3	5.7
5,000 - 5,499	3.8	2.5	7.4	5.4	3.5	12.1	1.7	1.0	3.3
5,500 - 5,999	2.3	1.1	5.6	3.6	1.8	10.1	0.7	0.2	1.7
6,000 - 6,999	2.8	1.4	6.7	4.7	2.2	13.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
7,000 - 7,999	1.1	0.4	3.1	1.8	0.6	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
8,000 - 9,999	0.6	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
10,000 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	2,134	1,564	562	1,167	904	262	967	660	300
Average income \$	2,298	1,864	3,505	2,635	2,031	4,726	1,891	1,634	2,440
Median income \$	1,852	1,351	3,524	2,185	1,470	4,802	1,532	1,187	2,394
Sample size	8,476	6,248	2,913	4,596	3,591	1,001	3,880	2,657	1,192

¹ Includes a small number of divorced, separated or widowed persons for whom no separate distribution is shown due to small sample.

INCOME TABLES, PART II - YOUNG FAMILIES

Table

8. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Regions, 1967.
9. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Type of Area, 1967.
10. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Age of Head, 1967.
11. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Work Experience of Head, 1967.
12. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Education of Head, 1967.
13. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Family Size, 1967.
14. Selected Statistics of Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Region, 1967

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
	per cent					
Under \$500	2.0	1.1	2.4	2.3	0.8	2.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	-	-
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	5.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	2.2
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	4.4	0.5	0.9	2.7	1.0
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	4.7	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.0
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	5.5	4.9	1.5	3.2	4.0
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	6.0	3.3	2.8	1.9	3.7
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	8.8	4.8	3.5	10.2	3.7
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	10.0	5.2	4.3	1.9	8.1
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	9.5	9.2	4.2	10.9	9.0
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	7.9	5.3	6.0	4.8	6.8
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	9.5	7.1	8.9	9.7	4.7
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	8.8	15.9	18.5	18.4	21.9
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	8.0	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.9
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	6.9	18.4	19.3	14.4	11.9
10,000 and over	8.8	1.9	7.5	13.1	5.2	7.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	239	20	61	94	40	24
Average income \$	6,250	4,749	6,128	6,834	5,950	6,022
Median income \$	6,210	4,631	6,154	6,664	5,984	6,123
Sample size	975	199	187	280	208	101

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Type of Area, 1967

Income group	Type of area		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Under \$500	2.0	1.8	3.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	0.7	0.5
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	1.2	2.7
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	1.2	2.6
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	2.1	5.0
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	2.6	6.5
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	2.2	8.4
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	5.0	7.8
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	4.9	5.7
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	7.4	8.3
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	6.1	4.3
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	8.5	6.2
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	17.5	16.8
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	11.3	9.0
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	17.9	8.9
10,000 and over	8.8	9.6	4.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	239	202	37
Average income \$	6,250	6,451	5,156
Median income \$	6,210	6,363	4,965
Sample size	975	788	187

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Age of Head, 1967

Income group	Age of head		
	Total	Under 21 years	21-24 years
		per cent	
Under \$500	2.0	5.0	1.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	1.2	0.6
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	2.9	1.3
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	2.2	1.3
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	6.6	2.0
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	5.9	2.9
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	5.2	2.9
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	5.2	5.5
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	5.8	4.9
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	8.8	7.4
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	5.0	6.0
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	11.2	7.8
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	18.3	17.2
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	5.4	11.7
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	10.5	17.3
10,000 and over	8.8	0.9	9.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	239	28	211
Average income \$	6,250	4,900	6,429
Median income \$	6,210	5,123	6,354
Sample size	975	108	867

TABLE 11. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Work Experience of Head, 1967

Income group	Work experience of head		
	Total	Worked full-time	Worked, not full-time
		per cent	
Under \$500	2.0	0.5	1.3
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	-	2.0
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	0.3	2.7
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	0.7	2.8
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	0.8	5.6
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	1.4	7.5
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	2.7	4.5
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	4.4	8.4
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	5.1	5.1
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	7.2	9.0
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	5.7	6.8
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	10.0	4.5
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	18.9	15.2
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	11.9	9.6
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	18.9	12.0
10,000 and over	8.8	11.5	3.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	239	166	67
Average income \$	6,250	6,864	5,227
Median income \$	6,210	6,595	5,088
Sample size	975	663	291

¹ Distribution not shown due to small sample.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Education of Head, 1967

Income group	Total	Education of head			
		Less than high school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university and degree
		per cent			
Under \$500	2.0	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.9
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	1.4	-	1.6	-
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	3.7	1.1	0.3	1.8
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.6
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	4.8	2.8	1.7	0.7
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	5.7	2.4	2.0	4.7
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	5.0	3.4	1.3	3.3
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	9.4	4.7	3.3	6.4
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	5.1	6.4	3.4	3.6
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	10.1	8.4	4.9	6.7
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	5.9	6.9	5.7	2.9
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	8.6	7.0	10.8	6.1
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	13.5	18.6	21.4	11.1
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	6.2	13.4	9.5	12.5
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	10.7	13.6	23.2	19.8
10,000 and over	8.8	3.6	8.0	8.8	18.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers.....'000	239	43	99	64	33
Average income	\$ 6,250	5,148	6,185	6,736	6,947
Median income	\$ 210	4,928	6,197	6,607	7,015
Sample size	975	191	394	258	132

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of Young Families by Income Groups and Family Size, 1967

Income group	Total	Family size		
		Two	Three	Four or more
		per cent		
Under \$500	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7
\$ 500 - \$ 999	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2
1,000 - 1,499	1.5	1.6	0.9	2.2
1,500 - 1,999	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.8
2,000 - 2,499	2.6	2.0	2.9	3.5
2,500 - 2,999	3.2	2.6	3.9	3.7
3,000 - 3,499	3.1	2.5	3.4	4.5
3,500 - 3,999	5.4	4.0	6.3	7.6
4,000 - 4,499	5.0	2.3	8.4	5.9
4,500 - 4,999	7.5	4.9	9.8	10.6
5,000 - 5,499	5.8	4.1	8.4	6.0
5,500 - 5,999	8.2	6.2	9.2	11.7
6,000 - 6,999	17.4	16.0	19.6	17.1
7,000 - 7,999	11.0	12.8	9.4	8.9
8,000 - 9,999	16.5	22.4	10.5	11.4
10,000 and over	8.8	14.1	3.9	3.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers.....'000	239	117	79	43
Average income	\$ 6,250	6,859	5,673	5,647
Median income	\$ 6,210	6,958	5,639	5,600
Sample size	975	459	327	189

TABLE 14. Selected Statistics of Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967

	Selected statistics						
	Estimated number	Average family income	Average head's earnings	Average wife's earnings	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number of children under 6 years
	'000		\$				
Canada							
Young families	239	6,250	4,496	1,484	2.73	1.63	0.71
Other families	4,278	7,678	5,287	675	3.28	1.54	0.53
Regions							
Atlantic Provinces:							
Young families	20	4,749	3,370	1,105	3.05	1.54	1.01
Other families	371	5,821	3,738	402	3.38	1.48	0.68
Quebec:							
Young families	61	6,128	4,189	1,611	2.65	1.63	0.59
Other families	1,184	7,469	5,006	486	3.40	1.53	0.60
Ontario:							
Young families	94	6,834	4,894	1,670	2.73	1.67	0.71
Other families	1,567	8,534	5,976	861	3.23	1.56	0.48
Prairie Provinces:							
Young families	40	5,950	4,440	1,268	2.75	1.62	0.75
Other families	781	6,962	4,853	672	3.24	1.54	0.49
British Columbia:							
Young families	24	6,022	4,738	1,112	2.64	1.54	0.66
Other families	435	7,930	5,610	757	3.15	1.51	0.45
Type of area							
Urban areas:							
Young families	202	6,451	4,592	1,590	2.67	1.67	0.66
Other families	3,389	8,270	5,743	761	3.26	1.56	0.51
Rural areas:							
Young families	37	5,156	3,968	905	3.05	1.43	0.97
Other families	889	5,419	3,549	345	3.38	1.43	0.62
Sex of head							
Male head:							
Young families	227	6,433	4,649	1,565	2.75	1.66	0.70
Other families	3,951	7,864	5,612	731	3.32	1.55	0.56
Female head:							
Young families	12	2,916	1,706	-	2.34	1.04	0.87
Other families	327	5,423	1,364	-	2.80	1.31	0.22
Family size							
Two persons:							
Young families	117	6,859	4,292	2,342	2.00	1.83	0.03
Other families	1,134	6,185	3,594	897	2.00	1.09	-
Three persons:							
Young families	79	5,673	4,734	772	3.00	1.44	0.99
Other families	783	7,636	5,142	796	3.00	1.58	0.28
Four or more persons:							
Young families	43	5,647	4,611	447	4.00	1.43	2.02
Other families	2,360	8,409	6,149	528	4.00	1.74	0.87
Work experience of head							
Worked full-time:							
Young families	166	6,864	5,125	1,557	2.76	1.66	0.72
Other families	2,975	8,741	7,103	785	3.43	1.69	0.60
Worked, but not full-time:							
Young families	68	5,227	3,347	1,417	2.70	1.68	0.66
Other families	702	6,016	4,381	658	3.25	1.63	0.59
Employment status of head							
Employed:							
Young families	212	6,558	4,775	1,546	2.67	1.68	0.67
Other families	3,397	8,399	6,337	774	3.41	1.67	0.59
Unemployed:							
Young families	11	4,756	3,772	595	3.07	1.25	1.11
Other families	166	5,864	3,581	596	3.49	1.64	0.76
Not in current labour force:							
Young families	16	3,315	1,425	1,255	2.55	1.26	0.82
Other families	714	4,668	690	218	2.62	0.83	0.17

TABLE 14. Selected Statistics of Families by Selected Characteristics, 1967 — Concluded

	Selected statistics						
	Estimated number	Average family income	Average head's earnings	Average wife's earnings	Average family size	Average number of earners	Average number children under 6 years
	'000		\$				
Education of head							
Less than high school:							
Young families	43	5,148	3,986	761	3.14	1.43	1.05
Other families	1,863	6,062	4,277	438	3.22	1.48	0.46
Some high school:							
Young families	99	6,185	4,614	1,333	2.83	1.59	0.81
Other families	1,209	7,708	6,066	780	3.37	1.59	0.61
Finished high school:							
Young families	64	6,736	4,790	1,713	2.53	1.74	0.52
Other families	706	8,742	7,081	849	3.28	1.57	0.54
Some university:							
Young families	22	6,515	4,002	2,152	2.37	1.73	0.37
Other families	204	9,753	7,749	1,256	3.25	1.64	0.53
University degree:							
Young families	12	7,782	4,717	2,793	2.14	1.85	0.14
Other families	295	13,765	12,210	925	3.35	1.39	0.64
Age of head							
Under 21 years	28	4,900	3,646	1,035	2.45	1.62	0.51
21-24 years	211	6,429	4,608	1,543	2.71	1.63	0.73

INCOME TABLES, PART III - YOUNG UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

Table

15. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Regions, 1967.
16. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Sex, 1967.
17. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Age, 1967.
18. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Work Experience, 1967.
19. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Education, 1967.

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Regions, 1967

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
	per cent					
Under \$500	18.8	15.0	29.5	14.5	11.1	16.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.4	13.9	4.8	6.2	6.2	7.0
1,000 - 1,499	8.7	14.8	7.4	8.2	10.2	6.2
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	11.9	7.2	8.0	9.4	13.0
2,000 - 2,499	5.7	8.0	5.1	5.6	7.8	1.0
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	5.6	7.1	6.3	9.8	3.0
3,000 - 3,499	10.6	9.5	9.3	8.9	14.1	14.7
3,500 - 3,999	8.1	7.5	8.6	6.4	8.5	11.5
4,000 - 4,499	8.6	7.9	7.8	10.8	7.8	6.2
4,500 - 4,999	5.3	2.9	4.2	7.9	5.2	2.4
5,000 - 5,499	4.5	0.5	3.0	7.0	3.6	6.7
5,500 - 5,999	2.9	0.8	1.7	4.1	4.0	2.8
6,000 - 6,999	3.0	0.8	3.2	3.4	1.4	6.7
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	-	-
8,000 - 9,999	0.9		0.6	1.2	0.4	2.8
10,000 and over	0.4			1.0	0.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	332	26	106	106	64	29
Average income \$	2,648	2,091	2,280	3,014	2,744	2,942
Median income \$	2,623	1,769	2,111	3,066	2,771	3,132
Sample size	878	159	201	207	227	84

¹ Estimates are based on small sample and may be subject to large sampling errors.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Sex, 1967

Income group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
	per cent		
Under \$500	18.8	11.4	25.4
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.4	3.4	9.1
1,000 - 1,499	8.7	8.5	8.9
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	8.7	8.8
2,000 - 2,499	5.7	6.1	5.2
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	5.4	8.2
3,000 - 3,499	10.6	9.1	11.9
3,500 - 3,999	8.1	9.0	7.2
4,000 - 4,499	8.6	9.8	7.5
4,500 - 4,999	5.3	7.1	3.8
5,000 - 5,499	4.5	6.8	2.6
5,500 - 5,999	2.9	6.0	0.3
6,000 - 6,999	3.0	5.7	0.8
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	0.6	0.3
8,000 - 9,999	0.9	1.8	0.1
10,000 and over	0.4	0.7	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	332	155	177
Average income \$	2,648	3,266	2,105
Median income \$	2,623	3,360	1,881
Sample size	878	330	548

TABLE 17. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Age, 1967

Income group	Total ¹	Age	
		17-21 years	22-24 years
		per cent	
Under \$500	18.8	23.2	9.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.4	8.4	3.2
1,000 - 1,499	8.7	12.2	3.4
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	11.4	4.8
2,000 - 2,499	5.7	5.6	5.9
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	6.8	7.2
3,000 - 3,499	10.6	10.0	11.9
3,500 - 3,999	8.1	7.1	9.8
4,000 - 4,499	8.6	6.7	11.9
4,500 - 4,999	5.3	2.1	10.6
5,000 - 5,499	4.5	3.4	6.5
5,500 - 5,999	2.9	2.4	3.9
6,000 - 6,999	3.0	0.7	6.8
7,000 - 7,999	0.4		1.1
8,000 - 9,999	0.9		2.4
10,000 and over	0.4		1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	332	201	126
Average income \$	2,648	2,076	3,638
Median income \$	2,623	1,775	3,708
Sample size	878	547	316

¹ Includes a small number of unattached youth 14-16 years of age for whom no separate distribution is shown due to small sample.

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Unattached Youth by Income Groups and Work Experience, ¹ 1967

Income group	Total	Work experience in 1967		
		Worked full-time	Worked, not full-time	Did not work ²
		per cent		
Under \$500	18.8	11.9	18.5	76.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.4	3.4	11.0	1.2
1,000 - 1,499	8.7	2.8	16.0	8.7
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	4.0	15.5	3.1
2,000 - 2,499	5.7	3.8	8.3	3.6
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	6.7	8.0	1.1
3,000 - 3,499	10.6	14.0	8.0	-
3,500 - 3,999	8.1	10.8	5.6	1.7
4,000 - 4,499	8.6	13.0	4.6	-
4,500 - 4,999	5.3	8.6	2.1	-
5,000 - 5,499	4.5	8.1	0.5	2.0
5,500 - 5,999	2.9	5.0	0.9	-
6,000 - 6,999	3.0	5.3	0.7	-
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	0.8	-	-
8,000 - 9,999	0.9	1.4	0.5	-
10,000 and over	0.4	0.5		2.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	332	172	139	21
Average income \$	2,648	3,497	1,905	662
Median income \$	2,623	3,661	1,649	328
Sample size	878	437	375	66

¹ Refer to pp. 8 for definition of work experience.

² Estimates are based on small sample and may be subject to large sampling errors.

INCOME TABLES, PART IV - YOUNG FAMILY MEMBERS

Table

20. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967.
21. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Type of Area and Sex, 1967.
22. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Age and Sex, 1967.
23. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Work Experience and Sex, 1967.
24. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Education and Sex, 1967.

TABLE 20. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
	per cent					
Young family members						
Under \$500	27.0	32.3	19.2	26.4	34.0	38.6
\$ 500 - \$ 999	18.3	19.3	14.6	20.8	19.6	19.8
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.2	12.1	10.3
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	10.2	9.6	7.8	6.4	7.4
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	7.9	9.1	4.5	5.2	4.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.4	6.0	8.6	5.4	5.6	4.5
3,000 - 3,499	6.6	4.6	9.7	5.6	4.6	4.7
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	3.5	6.1	4.9	4.7	2.0
4,000 - 4,499	3.5	1.8	3.9	4.6	2.8	1.8
4,500 - 4,999	2.5	1.0	3.1	3.5	1.7	0.4
5,000 - 5,499	2.3	0.6	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.4
5,500 - 5,999	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.8
6,000 - 6,999	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.4	2.6
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
8,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	
10,000 and over			0.1	0.1		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,391	138	457	447	214	135
Average income\$	1,749	1,383	2,045	1,815	1,446	1,384
Median income\$	1,218	959	1,782	1,137	908	790
Sample size	5,596	1,287	1,357	1,334	1,076	542
Male						
Under \$500	23.3	26.7	19.9	19.6	30.0	32.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	19.0	21.5	15.0	21.9	19.5	19.2
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	11.3	9.9	10.7	13.1	9.3
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	10.5	9.0	8.7	7.4	8.7
2,000 - 2,499	6.4	8.0	8.4	5.0	5.4	4.9
2,500 - 2,999	6.1	6.6	8.1	5.0	4.6	5.2
3,000 - 3,499	6.1	5.0	9.1	5.0	4.3	4.4
3,500 - 3,999	4.8	4.1	5.9	4.3	5.4	3.0
4,000 - 4,499	4.1	2.1	3.9	5.7	3.6	2.6
4,500 - 4,999	3.0	1.4	2.8	4.6	2.4	0.7
5,000 - 5,499	3.4	0.7	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.6
5,500 - 5,999	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0
6,000 - 6,999	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.4	4.2
7,000 - 7,999	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0
8,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	
10,000 and over	0.1		0.1	0.1		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	836	88	263	270	132	83
Average income\$	1,919	1,529	2,119	2,083	1,580	1,693
Median income\$	1,355	1,080	1,792	1,395	1,019	964
Sample size	3,359	825	771	792	641	330

TABLE 20. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Regions and Sex, 1967 — Concluded

Income group	Region					
	Canada	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
	per cent					
Female						
Under \$500	32.5	42.2	18.2	36.9	40.6	48.7
\$ 500 - \$ 999	17.3	15.4	14.2	19.0	19.7	20.7
1,000 - 1,499	10.9	11.3	12.1	9.3	10.5	11.9
1,500 - 1,999	7.7	9.6	10.3	6.4	4.9	5.3
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	7.7	10.2	3.8	5.0	2.8
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	5.0	9.1	6.0	7.1	3.4
3,000 - 3,499	7.4	3.9	10.6	6.5	5.2	5.3
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	2.5	6.5	5.9	3.6	0.5
4,000 - 4,499	2.7	1.3	4.0	2.9	1.7	0.5
4,500 - 4,999	1.9	0.4	3.6	1.7	0.5	-
5,000 - 5,499	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
5,500 - 5,999	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.5
6,000 - 6,999	0.3		0.2	0.6	0.4	
7,000 - 7,999	0.1		-	0.2	-	
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.2		0.4	
10,000 and over						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	555	50	194	177	82	52
Average income\$	1,494	1,127	1,944	1,404	1,229	892
Median income\$	1,014	755	1,770	846	741	533
Sample size	2,237	462	586	542	435	212

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups and Type of Area and Sex, 1967

Income group	Young family members			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
	per cent								
Under \$500	27.0	26.3	29.7	23.3	22.6	26.0	32.5	31.5	37.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	18.3	18.2	18.7	19.0	19.1	18.9	17.3	17.0	18.3
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	11.0	10.3	10.8	11.1	9.5	10.9	10.7	11.8
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	8.0	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.0	7.7	7.0	11.5
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1
2,500 - 2,999	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.9	7.4	4.5
3,000 - 3,499	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	7.2	7.4	8.2	3.3
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.8	5.2	3.6	4.9	4.9	5.2
4,000 - 4,499	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	2.7	3.0	1.2
4,500 - 4,999	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	0.7
5,000 - 5,499	2.3	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.4
5,500 - 5,999	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	
6,000 - 6,999	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.1	0.2	
10,000 and over		0.1		0.1	0.1				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,391	1,108	283	836	647	189	555	461	94
Average income \$	1,749	1,784	1,614	1,919	1,948	1,819	1,494	1,553	1,204
Median income \$	1,218	1,251	1,080	1,355	1,377	1,269	1,014	1,067	855
Sample size	5,596	4,248	1,348	3,359	2,458	901	2,237	1,790	447

TABLE 22. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Age and Sex, 1967

Income group	Total	Age		
		14-16 years	17-21 years	22-24 years
		per cent		
Young family members				
Under \$500	27.0	77.5	19.7	4.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	18.3	17.2	21.6	5.8
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	3.8	13.5	7.0
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	0.5	10.5	7.9
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	0.5	7.8	7.3
2,500 - 2,999	6.4	0.3	7.0	10.5
3,000 - 3,499	6.6	-	7.5	9.7
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	0.1	4.8	10.0
4,000 - 4,499	3.5		3.1	9.3
4,500 - 4,999	2.5		1.9	8.0
5,000 - 5,499	2.3		1.4	8.1
5,500 - 5,999	0.9		0.5	3.5
6,000 - 6,999	1.3		0.4	6.1
7,000 - 7,999	0.4		0.2	1.9
8,000 - 9,999	0.2		0.1	0.5
10,000 and over				0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	1,391	236	930	225
Average income \$	1,749	322	1,709	3,416
Median income \$	1,218	323	1,322	3,382
Sample size	5,596	1,053	3,709	834
Male				
Under \$500	23.3	72.5	15.8	4.4
\$ 500 - \$ 999	19.0	22.2	22.2	4.8
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	4.0	13.5	7.2
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	0.4	11.0	8.9
2,000 - 2,499	6.4	0.6	7.7	7.4
2,500 - 2,999	6.1	-	6.8	9.2
3,000 - 3,499	6.1	0.1	6.8	9.2
3,500 - 3,999	4.8	0.1	5.2	7.9
4,000 - 4,499	4.1		3.9	8.6
4,500 - 4,999	3.0		2.9	6.1
5,000 - 5,499	3.4		2.3	10.3
5,500 - 5,999	1.3		0.8	4.6
6,000 - 6,999	1.9		0.7	7.8
7,000 - 7,999	0.7		0.3	2.6
8,000 - 9,999	0.2		0.1	0.6
10,000 and over	0.1			0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	836	142	541	153
Average income \$	1,919	354	1,867	3,549
Median income \$	1,355	346	1,443	3,440
Sample size	3,359	622	2,171	566
Female				
Under \$500	32.5	85.2	25.1	3.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	17.3	9.7	20.8	8.0
1,000 - 1,499	10.9	3.4	13.5	6.4
1,500 - 1,999	7.7	0.6	9.8	5.8
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	0.4	7.9	7.0
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	0.7	7.3	13.2
3,000 - 3,499	7.4		8.5	10.9
3,500 - 3,999	4.9		4.4	14.5
4,000 - 4,499	2.7		1.9	10.7
4,500 - 4,999	1.9		0.5	12.2
5,000 - 5,499	0.6		0.2	3.4
5,500 - 5,999	0.2		-	1.3
6,000 - 6,999	0.3		-	2.4
7,000 - 7,999	0.1		-	0.5
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.1	0.3
10,000 and over				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers '000	555	94	389	72
Average income \$	1,494	273	1,488	3,131
Median income \$	1,014	295	1,154	3,279
Sample size	2,237	431	1,538	268

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Work Experience and Sex, 1967

Work experience in 1967				
Income group	Total	Worked full-time	Worked, not full-time	Did not work
		per cent		
Young family members				
Under \$500	27.0	2.6	36.4	54.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	18.3	3.2	24.7	23.3
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	4.4	13.7	7.0
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	6.1	9.4	7.1
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	9.2	5.4	2.8
2,500 - 2,999	6.4	13.5	3.6	1.8
3,000 - 3,499	6.6	15.4	3.0	1.9
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	13.2	1.4	1.9
4,000 - 4,499	3.5	10.2	0.8	
4,500 - 4,999	2.5	7.6	0.5	
5,000 - 5,499	2.3	6.7	0.4	
5,500 - 5,999	0.9	2.4	0.3	
6,000 - 6,999	1.3	3.8	0.2	
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	1.2	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.4		
10,000 and over		0.1		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers..... '000	1,391	409	943	39
Average income\$	1,749	3,403	1,076	715
Median income\$	1,218	3,356	777	463
Sample size	5,596	1,459	3,970	167
Male				
Under \$500	23.3	2.6	30.9	43.8
\$ 500 - \$ 999	19.0	2.5	25.4	26.3
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	3.2	13.8	8.9
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	4.6	10.4	9.2
2,000 - 2,499	6.4	6.8	6.4	4.2
2,500 - 2,999	6.1	10.4	4.5	1.8
3,000 - 3,499	6.1	12.4	3.7	3.8
3,500 - 3,999	4.8	12.9	1.7	2.0
4,000 - 4,499	4.1	11.9	1.1	
4,500 - 4,999	3.0	9.3	0.5	
5,000 - 5,499	3.4	10.8	0.5	
5,500 - 5,999	1.3	3.8	0.4	
6,000 - 6,999	1.9	5.9	0.4	
7,000 - 7,999	0.7	2.1	0.2	
8,000 - 9,999	0.2	0.6	-	
10,000 and over	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers..... '000	836	232	584	20
Average income\$	1,919	3,786	1,212	860
Median income\$	1,355	3,790	878	619
Sample size	3,359	826	2,449	84

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Work Experience and Sex, 1967 - Concluded

Income group	Work experience in 1967			
	Total	Worked full-time	Worked, not full-time	Did not work
per cent				
Female				
Under \$500	32.5	2.6	45.4	64.5
\$ 500 - \$ 999	17.3	4.2	23.5	20.3
1,000 - 1,499	10.9	6.1	13.6	5.1
1,500 - 1,999	7.7	8.0	7.7	5.0
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	12.4	3.8	1.5
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	17.6	2.0	1.7
3,000 - 3,499	7.4	19.4	1.9	-
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	13.5	0.9	1.8
4,000 - 4,499	2.7	7.9	0.3	
4,500 - 4,999	1.9	5.4	0.3	
5,000 - 5,499	0.6	1.3	0.3	
5,500 - 5,999	0.2	0.5	-	
6,000 - 6,999	0.3	1.0	-	
7,000 - 7,999	0.1	-	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.1	0.2	0.1	
10,000 and over				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers..... '000	555	176	359	20
Average income\$	1,494	2,900	854	569
Median income\$	1,014	2,979	599	389
Sample size	2,237	633	1,521	83

¹ Estimates are based on small sample and may be subject to large sampling errors.

TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Education and Sex, 1967

Income group	Total	Education				
		Less than high school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university	Degree ¹
per cent						
Young family members						
Under \$500	27.0	27.1	38.5	11.2	14.3	5.1
\$ 500 - \$ 999	18.3	13.3	19.9	12.9	28.0	7.5
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	12.3	7.6	12.6	17.5	14.9
1,500 - 1,999	8.4	9.8	5.8	8.9	14.8	11.9
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	8.7	5.6	5.8	8.1	7.7
2,500 - 2,999	6.4	7.0	5.8	8.8	4.3	5.7
3,000 - 3,499	6.6	6.8	5.0	12.3	2.6	5.3
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	5.3	3.3	8.9	2.9	9.6
4,000 - 4,499	3.5	3.4	2.5	6.4	2.1	8.9
4,500 - 4,999	2.5	1.2	2.5	3.5	2.0	5.8
5,000 - 5,499	2.3	2.4	1.5	4.1	1.7	2.6
5,500 - 5,999	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	4.0
6,000 - 6,999	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.8	0.7	11.1
7,000 - 7,999	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.2	
10,000 and over				0.1	0.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated numbers..... '000	1,391	189	677	320	187	18
Average income\$	1,749	1,766	1,408	2,474	1,604	3,033
Median income\$	1,218	1,391	791	2,374	1,219	2,758
Sample size	5,596	877	2,676	1,234	741	68

See footnote(s) at end of table.

**TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Young Family Members by Income Groups, Education and Sex,
1967 - Concluded**

Income group	Total	Education				Degree ¹
		Less than high school	Some high school	Finished high school	Some university	
Male		per cent				
Under \$500	23.3	23.7	33.6	8.1	9.5	
\$ 500 - \$ 999	19.0	13.3	21.4	14.1	24.1	
1,000 - 1,499	10.8	9.7	8.3	11.1	18.9	
1,500 - 1,999	8.8	8.8	5.4	9.2	19.1	
2,000 - 2,499	6.4	8.5	5.3	5.2	9.2	
2,500 - 2,999	6.1	7.4	5.1	8.4	5.3	
3,000 - 3,499	6.1	8.1	5.1	9.4	3.5	
3,500 - 3,999	4.8	7.1	3.6	8.0	2.3	
4,000 - 4,499	4.1	4.1	3.6	7.0	2.2	
4,500 - 4,999	3.0	1.8	3.3	3.6	2.1	
5,000 - 5,499	3.4	3.4	2.4	7.4	1.7	
5,500 - 5,999	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	
6,000 - 6,999	1.9	2.3	1.2	3.7	1.0	
7,000 - 7,999	0.7	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.1	
8,000 - 9,999	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.1	
10,000 and over	0.1			0.2	0.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers..... '000	836	129	416	155	128	
Average income\$	1,919	2,014	1,598	2,777	1,755	
Median income\$	1,355	1,688	885	2,642	1,434	
Sample size	3,359	616	1,625	598	485	
Female						
Under \$500	32.5	34.2	46.3	14.1	24.7	
\$ 500 - \$ 999	17.3	13.4	17.5	11.8	36.5	
1,000 - 1,499	10.9	17.8	6.6	14.0	14.5	
1,500 - 1,999	7.7	11.8	6.5	8.7	5.6	
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	9.2	6.1	6.4	5.7	
2,500 - 2,999	6.9	6.1	6.9	9.2	2.2	
3,000 - 3,499	7.4	4.0	4.8	15.1	0.6	
3,500 - 3,999	4.9	1.5	2.8	9.8	4.1	
4,000 - 4,499	2.7	1.7	0.8	5.9	1.7	
4,500 - 4,999	1.9	-	1.2	3.4	1.8	
5,000 - 5,499	0.6	0.3	-	1.0	1.8	
5,500 - 5,999	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.6	
6,000 - 6,999	0.3		0.1	0.1	-	
7,000 - 7,999	0.1		-	0.2	-	
8,000 - 9,999	0.1		0.2		0.3	
10,000 and over						
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Estimated numbers..... '000	555	61	261	165	59	
Average income\$	1,494	1,240	1,106	2,191	1,278	
Median income\$	1,014	1,067	608	2,107	847	
Sample size	2,237	261	1,051	636	256	

¹ All young family member sample is very small and estimates may be subject to large sampling errors. Sample sizes by sex are much too small upon which to base estimates.

SECTION II

Summary

This section examines the labour force behaviour of young wives and young family members in relation to their family and their own individual characteristics. Married women's participation has been examined much in past research¹ both in Canada and the United States and their analysis in this section is basically repeating the old exercise with new data. Analysis of the labour force participation of young family members in relation to individual and family characteristics seems very limited using Canadian data² although some work has been done in the United States.³ This is unfortunate since this is such a large group - approximately 2.9 million individuals in 1967 and a misunderstanding of the behaviour of this group could easily have unexpected effects on such variables as the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate. As will be seen, some interesting results concerning the labour force partici-

pation of this group are obtained despite the lack of sophistication in the analysis. It is hoped that future work in this area will overcome some of these weaknesses.

In what follows, the next section outlines briefly, and avoids some of the theoretical subtleties therein, a type of theory that has been used to explain labour force participation of wives. The main ideas of this theory are also applicable to young family members. After this theoretical specification the possible measurable variables are considered along with their appraisal for measuring the theoretical constructs. Then some special problems in using ungrouped data (i.e. individual observations) are discussed and finally the empirical results for young wives and young family members are presented.

Labour Force Participation of Wives in Young Families

This section examines the factors which determine the labour force behaviour of married women using disaggregated individual data from the 1967 Survey of Consumer Finances. The first section outlines briefly the economic theory that has been developed to explain labour force behaviour of family members. After this theoretical specification the possible measurable variables are considered along with their appropriateness for measuring the theoretical economic constructs. Problems with using disaggregated data are examined and empirical results are presented.

Theory⁴

A theory of labour supply for married women or other family members must take into account two considerations - first decisions with respect to consumption, work and leisure are to a large extent family decisions and second, their relevant work-leisure choices.

Work-leisure Choice

For married women, and to a lesser degree for all family members, a theory of labour supply based on the dichotomous choice between leisure time and market work is not realistic. Accordingly when labour supply is determined residually from the demand for leisure time, and assuming leisure is a normal good, an autonomous increase in income does not necessarily mean a decrease in the supply of market work since the choice between leisure and market work is not dichotomous. Work for married women constitutes both "home work" and market work.⁵ An in-

¹ See as examples the following:

W.G. Bowen and T.A. Finegan, *The Economics of Labour Force Participation*, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1969. Jacob Mincer, "Labour Force Participation of Married Women", in *Aspects of Labour Economics*. A Conference of the Universities, National Bureau of Economic Research (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962).

Glen G. Cain, *Married Women in the Labour Force, An Economic Analysis*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1966. Richard N. Rosset, "Working Wives: An Economic Study", in *Studies in Household Economic Behaviour*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1958. Byron G. Spencer and Dennis C. Featherstone, *Married Female Labour Force Participation: A Micro Study*. Special Labour Force Studies, Series B, No. 4, Statistics Canada, 1970.

Sylvia Ostry, *The Female Worker in Canada*. 1961 Census Monograph, Statistics Canada, 1968.

Malcom S. Cohen, Samuel A. Rea, Jr., and Robert I. Lorman, *A Micro Model of Labour Supply*. BLS Staff Paper 4, U.S. Department of Labour, 1970.

² Any work that has been done likely has used the 14-24 population as the group for analysis and not just those who are family members.

³ The studies by Bowen and Finegan and BLS Staff Paper 4, referred to in footnote 1.

⁴ This presentation draws heavily on the works of Jacob Mincer and Glen G. Cain referred to in footnote 1.

⁵ By an autonomous change in income is meant a change in income induced independently of the change of the individuals wage rate.

crease in income will lead to a decrease in work broadly defined to include home and market work. Whether market work increases or decreases depends on the degree of substitutability between the wife's labour input and other factors of production at home.

"It may be concluded therefore that, given the income elasticity of demand for home goods and for leisure, the extent to which income differentially affects hours of work in the two sectors depends on the ease with which substitution in home production or consumption can be carried out. The lesser the substitutability the weaker the negative income effect on hours of work at home and the stronger the income effect of hours of work in the market".⁶

This phenomena may be observed in families with different home production characteristics - for example, families with and without small children. Substitutes for mother's care of small children are more difficult to find than those for most other kinds of household production. It is likely that a change in income will affect hours of market work of the mother more strongly when small children are present than at other times in the life cycle.

The Decision Unit

To a large extent an individual family member's decisions with respect to work and leisure are not made independently of those of other family members. Some family members are better at doing some types of chores and work than others and the pattern of individual work within the family will reflect this. Similarly earnings and incomes of individual family members are generally combined and individual decisions made on the basis of the total family income rather than their own individual income. An increase in income for any one family member, holding the others fixed, will result in an increased demand for leisure for all family members (and also an increased demand for all other consumption goods).

The above considerations lead to a model in which the economic determinants of market labour input of an individual family member are family income, the market wage of the individual considered and of other family members, and the "home wage" of the individual and other family members. More precisely the relevant variables can be defined as follows:⁷

M = the amount of market labour supplied by the wife.

Yf = family income, defined as non wage and salary income plus the maximum wage and

salary earnings available to the family. It is thus a potential income concept.

Wm = market wage rate of the wife determined by her market skills and the market demand for these skills.

Wh = home wage rate of the wife determined by her home skills and the family demand for those skills. The family demand will be based on the family income and tastes for home goods.

Om = a market wage rate for other family members (not including the wife).

Oh = a home wage rate for other family members (not including the wife).

Tm = the wife's tastes for market work relative to home work and leisure.

u = an error term including tastes for work by other family members and prices for such relevant commodities as domestic service, restaurant meals, capital goods used in the production of home commodities, rent of dwelling units, etc.

Some of these variables are unobservable in any form and for others proxies are available. Consequently simplifications and approximations are necessary to make the model subject to empirical estimation.

(a) No information on hours of market labour force activity supplied by the individual is available. One proxy for this is weeks in labour force. How reasonable this is depends on how strong the relationship is between hours of labour input and weeks in the labour force. Another variable used is the participation rate. This may cause biases since this variable says little about the extent⁸ of labour force activity. If one can conclude that groups that tend to participate more in the labour force have a greater extent of labour force activity then this may be a reasonable variable to use as a proxy for labour force input. Both variables are used in regressions and results compared.

(b) Family income will be expressed as the sum of the wife's and husband's earnings plus non-wage income.

Thus $Yf = Yn + Yh + Yw$ where Yn = non-earned income and Yh and Yw represent earnings of husband and wife respectively. This assumption will be fairly realistic for young families since the main income earners in the families under study will be the husband and the wife.

(c) **Om** will be replaced by **Wh**, the wage of the husband. There will be very few young families with more earners than the husband and the wife.

⁶ Mincer, p.67.

⁷ From Cain, p.8. The expression "non wage and salary income" has been substituted for "the return on the non-human capital of the family".

⁸ Cain discusses this point on page 80.

- (d) **Oh** is dropped on the assumption that all husbands have the same productivity in the home.
- (e) The wife's home wage **Wh** is also unobservable. Some control over this is achieved by taking into account the presence or absence of children in the family represented by **CS**. This could also be a reflection of tastes for home work.

Another variable included is whether or not the family owns their home designated by **HS**. The "owning" category includes those who own their home outright and those who are purchasing their home and likely have little equity in the house. Undoubtedly most young family homeowners will be in the second category. The next question would be what does this variable represent and what labour force response would one expect to a change in this variable. To some extent this variable may represent increased tastes for home work with less propensity to participate in the labour force. One could also argue that, since a downpayment for a house is very significant, in these families which do not own their home the impetus for participation by the wife is the desire to raise a downpayment for the house. Consequently those who do not own their home will participate more and homeowners will participate less.

With the preceding assumptions the model can be expressed in linear form as follows:

$$M = m + aYf + bWm + cCS + dWh + eHS + fTm + u \quad 1$$

There are certain *a priori* expectations for the signs of the various coefficients.

- (i) **a** represents an "income effect" which one would expect to be negative i.e., as family income increases with all other variables unchanged the wife will supply less labour.
- (ii) **b** represents a "substitution effect" which we expect to be positive i.e., as the wife's wage increases, leisure becomes more expensive with the result that the wife will supply more labour.
- (iii) **c** should be negative. As the wife's home wage increases she will substitute home work for market work.
- (iv) **d** should be negative. As the husband's wage rises compared to the wife adjustments will take place in the labour supply of each individual. The wife will supply less labour to the market.
- (v) **e** will be negative if the preceding argument about home ownership is valid.
- (vi) **f**, the coefficient for tastes, which has not been discussed yet should be positive. An increased taste for market work should lead to increased labour input. As will be seen later this variable

is very difficult to handle with individual disaggregated data.

d is expected to be small and will be excluded, i.e. very little adjustment of wife's labour force activity to a change in husband's wage holding all other variables constant.

Since only a single equation model is being investigated the wife's income will be excluded from family income and incorporated into the wage variable and husband's income from all sources (**Yh**) used to represent other family income. Thus the model can be arranged as follows:

$$M = m + aYh + bWm + cCS + eHS + fTm + u \quad 1(a)$$

Thus the coefficient of the wife's wage contains an income (-) and a substitution effect (+) and the coefficient will depend on the relative strengths of the two opposing forces (in "reasonable" ranges it is usually positive).

The fact that the data being used are ungrouped individual data presents additional empirical problems. Use of data in this form usually approaches the concept of the basic decision making unit that is suggested by economic theory. However, they also present problems of a different nature. Aggregated data do have advantages since they are thought to represent the "average" or "typical" unit to which economic theory refers. For example, the average wages within two areas likely represent better the typical difference in wages between two areas than do the earnings of two individuals selected at random. However, the conceptual link between aggregate results and individual behaviour has to be accepted for the aggregate procedure to represent average individual behaviour. Use of disaggregated data tends to overcome this conceptual problem. Disaggregated data are also very advantageous in that they usually have many observations and many more variables can be incorporated into the model without losing too many degrees of freedom. However data of this sort also has limitations - these will be examined with respect to the problem at hand.

(i) **Tastes** - Taste factors may tend to "wash out" in aggregation but may be very important in dealing with individual units. If the units of analysis are groups of individuals in different areas then it is more reasonable to assume equal tastes over an area rather than over individuals. Also such area analysis can take account of different tastes in the areas in relation to age and sex distributions, or other variables that seem relevant. This type of procedure may also be used to distinguish different tastes in individual analysis - for example region of residence, type of

area, age etc. But the problem with this is to what extent does the inclusion of such variables standardize for different tastes or incorporate the effects of other variables? For example, accounting for regional differences in tastes, if there are any, may just be a reflection of regional income differences which have already been taken into account. The approach will be to include some variables which are thought to represent different tastes but very few of them because of problems they present in interpretation. Another variable which might reflect different tastes for homework would be whether or not the family owns their home which has been introduced for this reason. It is also felt that the group under study - wives in young families - does represent a reasonably homogeneous population with respect to tastes.

(ii) **Income** - In the theory it is mentioned that the relevant income concept is the potential income. The current income for a particular individual may be different than his potential income. This requires some method of estimating permanent income. It has also been argued that there is a labour force response to transitory income (difference between potential income and actual income).⁹ Here we will be using observed income only and hope this is reasonable proxy for potential income although on an individual basis this may be a tenuous assumption.

(iii) **Wage rate** - The problem here is what is the wage potential of a wife who is not in the market. She surely has a potential wage rate which has influenced her decision. One study¹⁰ has estimated "potential earnings capacity" of wife using occupational and educational data. In the present study some control over this variable is achieved by using an education variable. This variable may also reflect differences in tastes for market work as well but it is impossible to disentangle both effects.

In summary the equation used for empirical estimation is:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= m + aYh + bEDw + cCS + eHS + u \\ &= m + aYh + b_1ED1 + b_2ED2 + b_3ED3 \\ &\quad + b_4ED4 + e_1HS1 + e_2HS2 + c_1CS1 \\ &\quad + c_2CS2 + u \end{aligned} \quad 1(b)$$

Where M = labour force participation of wife

(1) in or not in labour force April 1968 (LFP)

(2) weeks in labour force during 1967 (WILF)

Yh = observed income of husband during 1967

The following represents the education levels of the wife included in the regression:

ED1 = less than high school education

ED2 = some high school education

ED3 = high school complete or some university

ED4 = university degree

HS1 = home owned by family

HS2 = home not owned by family (other)

CS1 = no children under 6 present in family

CS2 = children under 6 present in family

and $ED_i, i = 1, 4$; $HS_i, i = 1, 2$; $CS_i, i = 1, 2$; are dummy variables taking a value of 1 if the individual is in the corresponding i th category and a value of 0 otherwise.

This model was tested using a sample of 914 husband-wife families where the husband was between the ages of 14 and 24.

Proceeding from the theoretical construct to the formulation of the model actually tested brings to mind the following quotation:

"It is common for an analysis of survey data to be preceded by an elaborate theoretical model containing terms with no operational measures. The "assumptions and implications" of that model are then subjected to "test" in a subsequent analysis. But the analysis design bears little resemblance to the original model, and frequently what is tested is mostly the assumptions of the model, rather than its "implications". (Or those implications are themselves any reasonable man's assumptions.) Hence the original model served largely as window dressing. If the model served to direct attention to the particular behavioral parameters of greatest importance (because important economic implications would be sensitively altered in the model system when those parameters changed), then it would serve a useful purpose. Or if there were competing models (hypotheses) the choice between which required a particular statistical analysis, again the theoretical discussion would serve a useful purpose. But too much of the time unbelievable assumptions (requiring foresight or insight that people are unlikely to have) are tested rather than asking more broadly what really did determine behaviour".¹¹

In this case the model does direct attention to the particular behavioural parameter of greatest economic importance and the model likely does not serve as "window dressing" since the theoretical construct

⁹ See Mincer.

¹⁰ See Cain, pp 92-93.

¹¹ John B. Lansing and James N. Morgan, *Economic Survey Methods*, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1971.

is simple with reasonable assumptions and with careful planning can act as a guide to the type of questions one needs to ask to test the model more thoroughly and obtain more accurate parameter estimation.

For wives in young economic families four regressions are presented - two use the dichotomous variable "in labour force - not in labour force" as the dependent variable and two use "weeks in the labour force" as the dependent variable. With each dependent variable income is used as a continuous variable and as a set of dummy variables with various income classes being used as dummy variables. This permits the relationship between participation and income to take a free form and not be restricted by the linearity assumption of regression 1. It also permits an examination of the reasonableness of the linearity assumption used in the regression 1 using income in the linear form.

(i) Labour Force Participation as Dependent Variable

There are some technical issues involved in using dummy variables as a dependent variable. Statistically the use of such a variable results in unbiased estimates of parameters but inconsistent estimates of standard errors. Some analysis of standard errors using such regressions indicates that the standard errors obtained may be too conservative.¹² In any case standard errors and other statistical measures used here are only of approximate numerical accuracy. They

should only be interpreted in a very ordinal way by concluding that a group of variables or a certain coefficient would appear to be significant on the basis of the various test statistics.

Another point relates to the interpretation of the prediction of a dependent variable which is dichotomous given the various independent variables. It should be interpreted as a probability that a person with a given set of characteristics will be in the labour force. Thus, if a prediction of 0.75 is obtained for a group of individuals with a given set of characteristics then 75 of 100 people would be expected to score 1 (i.e. be in the labour force) and 25 out of 100 zero (not in the labour force).

There may be problems with cases where the predicted probability is less than 0 or greater than 1. This would likely only happen in cases of very peculiar combinations of characteristics of which there may be very few in the real world or if such predictions were commonplace one would question the appropriateness of the specified model. This problem does not arise with the regressions performed here.¹³

(a) Income as a Continuous Independent Variable

A simple least squares regression using labour force participation "in-out of labour force" of April 1968 (LFP) as the dependent variable and education (ED), housing status (HS), child status (CS) and husband's income in continuous form (Yh) as the independent variables gives the following result:

Regression 1						
LFP(w) =	.524	- .175	ED1	- .040	HS1	+ .219 CS1 - .018 Yh (000's)
		- .062	ED2	+ .012	HS2	- .184 CS2
		+ .106	ED3			
		+ .311	ED4			
F	21.32		2.25**		187.2	5.3
RSQ INC	0.051		0.002		0.149	0.004
Regression F = 58.80		R Bar Square = 0.275				

**Significant at less than 95% but greater than 75% level.

RSQ.INC. = the increment to R square obtained when the variable or group of variables under consideration are included after all the other variables have already been included. It is monotonically related to the partial correlation coefficient.

All the F-statistics are significant at least at the 95% level except where indicated. The t-statistics for pairwise comparison of coefficients are found in the Appendix.

This regression, as have all the others in this paper, has the characteristic that the constant term calculated at the mean income gives the grand mean or the participation rate of wives in all young husband and wife families and the weighted sum (weighted by their respective population proportions)

of coefficients of each group of dummy variables is equal to zero. Each coefficient estimates the expected difference between the grand mean and the mean for the group under consideration given similarity on all other characteristics. For example, the coefficient for ED1 is -.175. This means that given similarity in all

¹² This is referred to in an Appendix study in Bowen and Finegan.

¹³ Rosset, p.74 discusses this problem.

other variables in the regression wives with less than high school education have a participation rate of approximately 18 percentage points less than all young wives on the average. The difference between the coefficient for **ED1** and **ED2** being .113 indicates that wives with some high school education will have a participation rate approximately 11 percentage points higher than wives with less than high school education (all other variables being given). Similar interpretations hold for other coefficients.

On the basis of the F-statistics child status (**CS**), education (**ED**), and income of the husband (**Yh**) are very significant explanatory variables and housing status is also significant at a fairly high level. In families where there are no children under 6 years of age

the wife is approximately 40% more likely to be a labour force participant than in families where there are children under 6. This difference occurs even though the families would be similar in respect to all other characteristics included in the regressions. As the wife's formal education level increases there is an increase in the probability of her being in the labour force. This is expected if education is a proxy for potential earnings.

The income effect as estimated by the equation indicates that for every \$1,000 increase in income of the husband, the wife will be less likely to participate in the labour force by about 2%. This agrees with the theoretical expectation if leisure is considered a normal good.

STATEMENT 25. Adjusted and Unadjusted Labour Force Participation Rates of Wives in Young Families, April, 1968

Predictor	Unadjusted participation rates	Mean deviation	Adjusted participation rates	Mean deviation	Proportion of sample
Child status:					
No children under 6.....	69.4	+25.6	65.5	+21.5	45.7
Children under 6.....	21.8	-22.0	25.3	-18.5	54.3
Education:					
Less than high school.....	20.0	-23.8	32.2	-11.6	14.4
Some high school.....	35.8	- 8.0	37.5	- 6.2	42.7
High school or some university.....	58.9	+15.1	54.3	+10.5	39.8
Degree	68.5	+24.7	74.8	+31.0	3.1
Housing status:					
Home owned	34.5	- 9.3	39.7	- 4.1	23.7
Other	47.2	+ 3.4	44.9	+ 1.1	76.3

Statement 25 gives differences in participation (adjusted and unadjusted) for the various predictors. Such a table permits a comparison of participation rates of wives characteristics "before and after" i.e.,

column 1 gives the participation for the group under consideration without taking into account intercorrelations between the various variables and column 3 presents what these means are when adjusted for the

Regression 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LFP(w)} = .438 & - .176 \text{ ED1} - .041 \text{ HS1} + .218 \text{ CS1} + .055 \text{ Y 1} & (\text{Under \$1,000}) \\
 & - .063 \text{ ED2} + .013 \text{ HS2} - .184 \text{ CS2} + .006 \text{ Y 2} & (1,000-1,999) \\
 & + .107 \text{ ED3} & + .071 \text{ Y 3} & (2,000-2,999) \\
 & + .314 \text{ ED4} & - .008 \text{ Y 4} & (2,500-2,999) \\
 & & + .026 \text{ Y 5} & (3,000-3,499) \\
 & & + .075 \text{ Y 6} & (3,500-3,999) \\
 & & - .025 \text{ Y 7} & (4,000-4,499) \\
 & & + .035 \text{ Y 8} & (4,500-4,999) \\
 & & - .018 \text{ Y 9} & (5,000-5,999) \\
 & & - .016 \text{ Y10} & (6,000-6,999) \\
 & & - .109 \text{ Y11} & (7,000-7,999) \\
 & & - .082 \text{ Y12} & (8,000 plus)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F} & 21.22 & 2.46^* & 184.96 & 0.92^{**} \\
 \text{RSQ INC} & .0051 & 0.002 & 0.148 & 0.008 \\
 \text{Regression F} & = 22.23 & & \text{R Bar Square} & = 0.271
 \end{aligned}$$

* Significant at less than 90% but greater at 75% level.

**Not significant at 50% level.

regression i.e. what the various participation rates would be if the populations were similar on all other characteristics under consideration. For example, wives with children under 6 and those without children under 6 have an unadjusted participation rate that differs by 48 percentage points. Part of this differential is however due to the two groups also being different in respect to education, housing and husband's income. If an adjustment is made for these dissimilarities the difference decreases to 40 percentage points.

(b) Income as Dummy Independent Variable

The second formulation of the above model used dummy variables for the various income classes. This can be used to compare results of using the linearity assumption and to see if the pattern of participation of wives is linear in response to income changes of the husband. Regression 2 is such a regression.

The figures in brackets after the Y_i 's are the corresponding income classes to which the Y_i 's refer.

In this regression the coefficients for education, homeownership and child status are very close to

those in the regression using income as a dependent continuous variable. Thus the use of income in either form has not affected these coefficients.

The results of the labour force response to income dummies is disappointing because of the lack of any significance for differences in any of the coefficients. Even a decrease in the number of income classes (resulting in larger samples for the various sample means) did not produce any significant differences. These results, however, do not seem to negate the appropriateness of the linear form of the income variable.

(ii) Weeks in Labour Force as Dependent Variable

The next two regressions use weeks in the labour force during 1967 ($WILF$) as the dependent variable. If the analysis is relevant one would expect, to some extent, labour force response to the selected variables to be reflected by different weeks in the labour force. In this case the regressions are:

Regression 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 WILF(w) = & 30.0 - 7.6 \text{ ED1} - 2.4 \text{ HS1} + 13.1 \text{ CS1} - .84 \text{ Yh} \quad (000's) \\
 & - 1.6 \text{ ED2} + 0.7 \text{ HS2} - 11.1 \text{ CS2} \\
 & + 4.1 \text{ ED3} \\
 & + 5.4 \text{ ED4} \\
 F & \quad 14.53 \quad 4.75 \quad 363.66 \quad 5.95 \\
 RSQ \text{ INC} & \quad 0.030 \quad 0.003 \quad 0.251 \quad 0.004 \\
 \text{Regression F} = & 90.52 \quad R \text{ Bar Square} = 0.370
 \end{aligned}$$

Regression 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 WILF(w) = & 26.1 - 7.6 \text{ ED1} - 2.2 \text{ HS1} + 13.1 \text{ CS1} + 0.6 \text{ Y 1} \\
 & - 1.7 \text{ ED2} + 0.7 \text{ HS2} - 11.1 \text{ CS2} - 0.7 \text{ Y 2} \\
 & - 4.1 \text{ ED3} \quad - 0.1 \text{ Y 3} \\
 & + 5.7 \text{ ED4} \quad + 1.3 \text{ Y 4} \\
 & \quad - 0.3 \text{ Y 5} \\
 & \quad + 3.1 \text{ Y 6} \\
 & \quad + 0.1 \text{ Y 7} \\
 & \quad + 3.0 \text{ Y 8} \\
 & \quad + 0.1 \text{ Y 9} \\
 & \quad - 2.3 \text{ Y10} \\
 & \quad - 4.6 \text{ Y11} \\
 & \quad - 6.9 \text{ Y12} \\
 F & \quad 14.46 \quad 4.08 \quad 360.24 \quad 1.39^{**} \\
 RSQ \text{ INC} & \quad 0.030 \quad 0.003 \quad 0.249 \quad 0.011 \\
 \text{Regression F} = & 34.50 \quad R \text{ Bar Square} = 0.370
 \end{aligned}$$

**Significant at less than 75% level but greater than 50% level.

Where $WILF(w)$ = wife's weeks in labour force during 1967 and ED_i , $i=1,4$; HS_i , $i=1,2$; CS_i , $i=1,2$; and Y_i , $i=1,12$ are as previously defined.

Regressions 3 and 4 indicate much the same conclusions as Regressions 1 and 2. Once again child status (CS) and education (ED) are the most signifi-

cant variables as demonstrated by their F-statistics. Income in the continuous form is again significant but again less so when dummy variables are used to represent the various income classes. However, the level of significance of the income classes is higher than in Regression 2. Housing status (HS) turns up as a very significant variable in both Regressions 3 and

4. This suggests that this variable may influence the extent of labour force activity more than suggested by Regressions 1 and 2. It is encouraging that regressions using weeks in labour force and participation as dependent variables indicate very similar results and

that both measures act as proxies for the “extent” of labour force behaviour with perhaps regressions 3 and 4 where **WILF** is the dependent variable giving somewhat better results (as suggested by **R Bar Square**.)

Labour Force Behaviour of Young Family Members

This section examines the labour force behaviour of young family members in relation to selected individual and family characteristics similar to the treatment in the previous section. For this group such analysis is complicated by schooling choices as well as labour force choices which are not likely independent decisions. This problem was avoided by examining the labour force behaviour of the **student** and the **non-student** population. Since it was not possible to split the population according to schooling status at the time of the survey it was decided (as a second best choice) to divide the population according to major activity when not in the 1967 labour force. The student population was taken to consist of those individuals whose major activity was attending school when not in the 1967 labour force and the non-student population the remainder. These populations will not be “pure” in that at the time of the survey they do not contain only students and non-students respectively. More precisely - (i) the “**student**” population will contain some individuals who are not students in April 1968 i.e. graduation students now in the labour force full-time and drop-outs who may or may not have entered the labour force by April 1968, (ii) the “**non-student**” population will contain some students, i.e. some who have returned to school the present year and others who might have worked part-time for the entire year. It is unknown how these inconsistencies will affect the results. One can only hope the assumptions are reasonable and results approximate behaviour of the real student and non-student populations (which split itself is a simplifying assumption which may be unwarranted).

The analysis in this section is based on a slightly different universe than the one used in describing the young family population in Section I. That universe contained a number of young individuals who were married. This problem was avoided by examining those individuals 14-24 years of age in census families who were not heads or wives; none of these individuals could be married. Secondly, the universe had to be further restricted because of a non-response problem. Some individuals 14-24 years of age who were respondents in their own right came from families where complete family income information was not available. Such individuals were excluded from

the analysis. The remaining sample consisted of 10,036 individuals who were divided into a “student” and “non-student” population of 7,414 and 2,622 individuals respectively.

The following is a list of variables that were chosen to be included in the regressions along with a short explanation of the reason for inclusion:

LFP = Whether or not the individual was in the labour force April, 1968. This is one dependent variable.

WILF = Weeks the individual was in the labour force during 1967. This is the other alternate dependent variable.

OFI = Other family income. This is income of the family excluding the income of the individual whose labour force behaviour is being examined. If the family model examined in the previous section is applicable to young family members one would expect a rise in income, all other factors being given, to result in a decline of participation or weeks in the labour force.

A = Age of the individual in years. This variable can represent several things - different tastes and earnings potential being two of them. The regression coefficients will be the net influence of such influences and likely an increase in participation with age expected. Each single year of age was represented by a dummy variable with the variables denoted by **A_i**, $i = 14, 24$ with **A_i = 1** if the individual was i years old and **A_i = 0** otherwise.

SEX = Sex of the individual. Males and females usually respond differently because of different “tastes”. Females may have different relative earnings potential in labour force activity because of their traditional role in home work. Also males and females may, to a large extent, participate in different job markets. Two dummy variables denoted by **M** and **F** for male and female respectively were used.

EP = Number of earning parents. It is possible that if both parents are earning there is more home work for young individuals which may decrease their labour force participation. In another context one could say that with two parents in the labour force

there are more connections for finding work and work is easier to find for such individuals. The result would be increased participation. These two possible influences work in opposite directions so the expected direction of the effect is uncertain and will be determined by the data. Three variables, each a dummy variable, were used:

EP0 = no earning parents
EP1 = 1 earning parent
EP2 = 2 earning parents

ED = Individual's education. The response to this variable would likely be different for students and non-students. For non-students it reflects greater earnings potential with increased labour force participation. For students increased education means more work associated with schooling and perhaps less participation. The five dummy variables to represent different educational levels were:

ED1 = less than high school education
ED2 = some high school education
ED3 = high school education complete
ED4 = some university education
ED5 = degree

UEH = Unemployment experience of family head during 1967. Two contrasting arguments could

be used here - (i) an unstable employment history of head means instability of family earnings and consequently a greater labour force response from other family members (additional worker response) (ii) if family members look at the head's labour force experience as a gauge of market opportunities for themselves, they may feel that poor experiences on the part of the head (i.e. extensive unemployment) signifies poor opportunities for them and they may be less inclined to participate in the labour force. Again dummy variables were used represented by the following:

UEH1 = head not unemployed during 1967
UEH2 = head unemployed 1-5 weeks
UEH3 = head unemployed more than 5 weeks

Regression results for the student and non-student populations follow.

A. Student Regressions

Regressions 5 and 6 use labour force participation April 1968 (LFP) and weeks in labour force during 1967 (WILF) respectively as dependent variables. The FMS in brackets signifies the "family members who are students" universe.

Regression 5 (Students, labour force participation dependent)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LFP(FMS)} = & .187 - .070 \text{ EP0} - .134 \text{ A14} + .007 \text{ M} + .053 \text{ ED1} + .003 \text{ UEH1} - .00046 \text{ OFI} \quad (000's) \\ & - .007 \text{ EP1} - .097 \text{ A15} - .007 \text{ F} - .007 \text{ ED2} - .041 \text{ UEH2} \\ & + .030 \text{ EP2} - .027 \text{ A16} + .214 \text{ ED3} - .018 \text{ UEH3} \\ & + .054 \text{ A17} - .213 \text{ ED4} \\ & + .122 \text{ A18} - .032 \text{ ED5} \\ & + .176 \text{ A19} \\ & + .212 \text{ A20} \\ & + .140 \text{ A21} \\ & + .165 \text{ A22} \\ & + .116 \text{ A23} \\ & + .253 \text{ A24} \end{aligned}$$

F	16.21	40.77	2.70	117.57	1.74	.34**
RSQ INC.	0.004	0.048	0.0003	0.055	0.0004	0.0000
Regression F = 56.01			R Bar Square = 0.129			

* Significant at less than 90% but greater than 75% level.
**Not significant at 50% level.

Regression 6 (Students, weeks in labour force dependent)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WILF(FMS)} = & 6.67 - 2.178 \text{ EP0} - 4.450 \text{ A14} + .450 \text{ M} - .270 \text{ ED1} - .005 \text{ UEH1} - .015 \text{ OFI} \quad (000's) \\ & - .375 \text{ EP1} - 3.643 \text{ A15} - .496 \text{ F} - .405 \text{ ED2} + 1.189 \text{ UEH2} \\ & + 1.307 \text{ EP2} - .966 \text{ A16} + 4.038 \text{ ED3} - .146 \text{ UEH3} \\ & + 1.065 \text{ A17} - .535 \text{ ED4} \\ & + 3.957 \text{ A18} - .167 \text{ ED5} \\ & + 6.934 \text{ A19} \\ & + 8.659 \text{ A20} \\ & + 8.725 \text{ A21} \\ & + 8.005 \text{ A22} \\ & + 11.310 \text{ A23} \\ & + 10.938 \text{ A24} \end{aligned}$$

F	27.98	63.78	14.19	22.91	0.79*	0.42**
RSQ INC.	0.006	0.070	0.002	0.010	0.0002	0.0000
Regression F = 87.51			R Bar Square = 0.189			

* Significant at approximately 50% level.
**Not significant at 50% level.

In Regressions 5 and 6 the influence of other family income (OFI) on labour force activity has the expected sign but is of very little significance. The unemployment experience of head (UEH) suggests that there is a tendency for labour force activity of family members to decline somewhat but the significance of this group of variables is questionable especially in the case of Regression 6.

The "presence of earning parents" variable (EP) coefficients suggest that family members are least likely to participate if none of the parents were earning and most likely to participate if both parents were earners during the year. This is consistent with the idea that working parents through their connections make it easier for children to find jobs.

Labour force participation of young family members increases continuously with age up to around the age of 19 or 20 years. After this age the pattern is much less certain.

Male students are slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than female students - about 1.4% more likely. In terms of weeks in the labour force males are on average about one more week in the labour force than females given similarity on all

other characteristics included in the regressions. The shape and signs of the education coefficients are consistent with the hypothesis suggested that participation increased up to a certain schooling level with the "pull" factors, notably desire for money outweighing the burden of school studies and causing increase in participation. However the burden of studies finally reaches a point where they outweigh these factors and cause participation and weeks in the labour force to decline.

B. Non-student Regressions

Regressions 7 and 8, using the non-student universe, use the same variables as Regression 5 and 6. In these regressions the bracketed FMNS signifies "family members who are non-students". Again the same variables are significant and other family income and the heads unemployment experience during the previous year are not significant. The "earning parents" variable indicates an increase in participation and weeks in labour force with additional parents being earners. Participation and weeks in labour force increase with age up to 20 years of age approximately. For older ages the pattern of participation is less certain.

Regression 7 (Non-students, labour force participation dependent)

LFP(FMNS) =	.840	.086	EP0	-.097	A14	+.049	M	-.115	ED1	+.002	UEH1	-.000845	OFI	(000's)
		+.011	EP1	-.205	A15	-.079	F	-.039	ED2	-.027	UEH2			
		+.013	EP2	-.156	A16			+.081	ED3	-.009	UEH3			
				-.056	A17			-.051	ED4					
				-.035	A18			-.004	ED5					
				+.025	A19									
				+.028	A20									
				+.071	A21									
				+.050	A22									
				+.060	A23									
				+.112	A24									
F	9.89			11.35		82.69	29.86		0.24**		0.31**			
RSQ INC.	0.007			0.038		0.029	0.040		0.0002		0.0001			
Regression F =	19.33													
						R Bar Square =	0.123							

**Not significant at 50% level.

Regression 8 (Non-students, weeks in labour force dependent variable)

WILF(FMNS) =	45.6	-3.097	EP0	-.238	A14	+2.710	M	-6.292	ED1	+.126	UEH1	+.013	OFI	(000's)
		+.280	EP1	-6.568	A15	-4.410	F	+1.816	ED2	-.035	UEH2			
		+.824	EP2	-4.807	A16			+4.033	ED3	-.999	UEH3			
				-1.525	A17			+2.115	ED4					
				-1.586	A18			+1.292	ED5					
				+1.309	A19									
				+.879	A20									
				+2.381	A21									
				+1.418	A22									
				+1.008	A23									
				+1.488	A24									
F	6.88			5.36		134.76	42.21		0.68**		0.04**			
RSQ INC.	0.005			0.018		0.045	0.056		0.0005		0.0000			
Regression F =	21.20													
						R Bar Square =	0.134							

**Not significant at 50% level.

Given similarity on all other factors males and females have quite different participation patterns. Females are approximately 13% less likely to be participating in the labour force and are, on average, in the labour force 7 weeks less during the year.

The behaviour of participation and weeks worked in response to different educational levels is not as expected i.e. participation does not increase generally with levels of education. The students in the "high school complete - some university" and "degree" category are less likely to participate than those in lower educational categories.

Student and Non-student Responses Compared

The explanatory variables considered as a group do not seem to be of much greater importance (as measured by the **R Bar Square** statistic) for one regression than for the other as evidenced by the following table:

	Students	Non-students
LFP dependent	0.129	0.123
WILF dependent	0.189	0.134

The variables may perform somewhat better in explaining weeks in labour force for students.

The variable groups within the regression may be ranked according to their RSQ. INC. (and also according to the partial correlation coefficient)

Ranking of Significant Groups of Variables According to Their RSQ. INC.

Rank	Students		Non-students	
	Regression 5	Regression 6	Regression 7	Regression 8
1	Education	Age	Education	Education
2	Age	Education	Age	Sex
3	Earning parents	Earning parents	Sex	Age
4	Sex	Sex	Earning parents	Earning parents

For explaining participation and weeks in labour force for students and non-students the variables rank roughly the same. In the student regressions education and age change places; in the non-student regressions age and sex change ranks.

Some interesting differences in respect to the importance of variables appear for students and non-students. For students sex differences are least important whereas for non-students this variable ranks second or third in importance. The presence of earning parents ranks third in student regressions and fourth in the non-student regressions. It is interesting that this family characteristic variable is least important for the non-students. This suggests another avenue of investigation - that individual characteristics are more important than family characteristics in explaining participation of non-students.

From a policy point of view on understanding of the relationship between schooling and work choices of young family members in association with their individual and family characteristics is very important. They represent a very large proportion of the population (2.9 million individuals in 1967) and a misunderstanding and misjudgement of how they react to policy changes can affect predictions. For example, a trend towards more families where husband and wife are earners may result in underestimates of labour force participation of young family members in the future.

The regressions presented here are rather heroic and grossly over simplified but do demonstrate a few points. Likely, most of all, they demonstrate that more refined analysis needs to be done - for example, it is likely questionable to assume additivity in response for all age groups and that perhaps separate regressions should have been run for different age populations - perhaps those 14-17 years of age and those 18-24 years of age. Another weakness is analysing the student and non-student populations separately. It may be more relevant to analyse what determines whether or not an individual is a student and then explore work choices. With respect to work choices there is a great deal more part-time work with young persons which perhaps should have been considered in the analysis. There may be other more relevant variables relating to family and individual characteristics that should be included in the analysis.¹⁴

From an economists point of view it is disappointing that the income variable did not appear even remotely significant. This likely just indicates the need for more sophisticated analysis (such as looking at different age groups as mentioned previously).

¹⁴ This is difficult at present since very little information concerning family characteristics is on the records used for analysis. It is however a feasible venture which could be done in the future.

APPENDIX

Tables of Standard Errors for Pairwise Comparison of Dummy Variable Coefficients of Regressions

Regression 1

	ED2	ED3	ED4
ED1	2.62	6.37	5.41
ED2		2.72	3.75
ED3			2.05

Regression 2

	ED2	ED3	ED4
ED1	2.62	6.35	5.43
ED2		2.73	3.76
ED3			2.04

	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12
Y1	-0.43	0.13	-0.56	-0.27	0.18	-0.75	-0.19	-0.72	-0.67	-1.43	-1.11
Y2		0.39	-0.09	0.12	0.44	-0.20	0.19	-0.16	-0.14	-0.71	-0.52
Y3			-0.47	-0.27	0.02	-0.59	-0.24	-0.55	0.53	-1.91	-0.88
Y4				0.21	0.63	-0.11	0.28	-0.64	-0.05	-0.62	-0.44
Y5					0.32	-0.33	0.06	-0.29	-0.27	-0.84	-0.65
Y6						-0.66	-0.27	-0.63	-0.60	-1.17	-0.96
Y7							0.40	-0.05	0.06	-0.54	-0.35
Y8								-0.36	-0.34	-0.92	-0.72
Y9									0.01	-0.59	-0.16
Y10										-0.59	-0.41
Y11											0.16

Regression 3

	ED2	ED3	ED4
ED1	3.21	6.14	3.35
ED2		2.15	1.63
ED3			0.29

Regression 4

	ED2	ED3	ED4
ED1	3.17	6.11	3.42
ED2		2.17	1.70
ED3			0.36

Regression 5

	A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24
A14	2.73	7.62	12.11	14.65	14.66	13.73	8.45	7.07	4.20	5.72
A15		3.56	7.28	9.87	10.83	10.76	6.72	5.89	3.49	5.07
A16			3.86	6.66	7.99	8.27	4.72	4.31	2.34	4.05
A17				2.93	4.66	5.34	2.39	2.47	1.01	2.87
A18					1.95	10.45	0.46	0.93	-0.10	1.87
A19						1.09	-0.94	-0.23	-0.95	1.08
A20							-1.76	-0.94	-1.48	0.57
A21								0.48	-0.34	1.51
A22									-0.67	1.10
A23										1.52
	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5						
ED1	-4.63	7.51	-11.69	1.45						
ED2		8.82	12.89	-0.41						
ED3			-13.66	-3.91						
ED4				2.85						

Tables of Standard Errors for Pairwise Comparison of Dummy Variable Coefficients of
Regressions — Continued

Regression 5 — Concluded

	UEH2	UEH3
UEH1	-1.28	-1.43
UEH2		0.58
	EP1	EP2
EP0	3.50	5.26
EP1		-1.43

Regression 6

	A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24
A14	2.02	8.50	12.18	-16.46	18.45	17.83	13.95	10.08	9.08	7.80
A15		4.68	7.81	11.73	14.40	14.71	12.06	8.97	8.39	7.24
A16			3.32	10.62	10.66	11.44	9.41	6.89	6.88	5.91
A17				4.24	7.67	8.80	7.31	5.27	5.71	4.88
A18					3.71	5.25	4.44	3.03	4.06	3.43
A19						1.80	1.59	0.77	2.37	1.94
A20							0.05	-0.45	1.41	1.08
A21								-0.46	1.31	1.01
A22									1.55	1.26
A23										-0.15
ED1	-0.35	6.92	-0.40	0.06						
ED2		6.09	-0.17	0.14						
ED3			5.03	2.30						
ED4				0.20						
	UEH2	UEH3								
UEH1	1.19	-0.33								
UEH2		-0.67								
	EP1	EP2								
EP0	3.45	6.28								
EP1		-2.20								

Regression 7

	A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24
A14	-2.20	-1.32	0.99	1.51	3.05	3.10	4.15	3.45	3.50	4.39
A15		0.74	2.32	2.66	3.63	3.66	4.33	3.92	3.98	4.63
A16			1.64	1.99	3.01	3.05	3.76	3.34	3.41	4.10
A17				0.36	1.42	1.46	2.21	1.80	1.92	2.68
A18					1.06	1.11	1.86	1.46	1.58	2.36
A19						0.05	0.81	0.44	0.59	1.41
A20							0.76	0.38	0.54	1.35
A21								-0.35	-0.18	0.66
A22									0.16	0.97
A23										0.79
	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5						
ED1	9.24	9.49	1.79	1.57						
ED2		1.60	-2.26	-0.59						
ED3			-3.19	-1.06						
ED4				0.59						
	UEH2	UEH3								
UEH1	-0.53	-0.48								
UEH2		0.31								
	EP1	EP2								
EP0	4.38	3.86								
EP1		-0.05								

Tables of Standard Errors for Pairwise Comparison of Dummy Variable Coefficients of Regressions — Concluded

Regression 8

	A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21	A22	A23	A24
A14	-2.95	-2.35	-0.72	-0.76	0.89	0.64	1.49	0.89	0.64	0.83
A15		0.90	1.81	1.79	2.85	2.69	3.22	2.82	2.61	3.88
A16			1.24	1.23	2.35	2.17	2.74	2.32	2.11	2.21
A17				-0.02	1.14	0.96	1.55	1.14	0.96	1.10
A18					1.17	0.99	1.59	1.17	0.98	1.13
A19						-1.73	0.43	0.04	-0.11	0.07
A20							0.60	0.21	0.05	0.22
A21								-0.38	-0.35	-0.33
A22									-0.15	0.02
A23										0.17
	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5						
ED1	11.15	11.43	5.42	2.44						
ED2		1.16	0.22	-0.16						
ED3			1.02	-0.85						
ED4				-0.26						
	UEH2	UEH3								
UEH1	-0.04	-1.16								
UEH2		-0.40								
	EP1	EP2								
EPO	3.48	3.50								
EP1		-0.37								

